Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Nine:
"Conserved Interactions and Anti-Charge"

Throughout the previous Standard Model of Physics themed chapters, we identified and explained the three unique overall forms of Charge which are responsible for the behavior of the 'Base Numbers' when they Interact with one another through the 'Four Functions' (with these three unique overall forms of Charge being 'Base Charge', 'Color Charge', and 'Reactive Charge'). In this, the last of the Standard Model of Physics themed chapters, we will examine how these three unique overall forms of Charge are each Conserved (or not Conserved) through all of the individual Interactions which are possible between the 'Base Numbers'. The individual Interactions which Conserve all three of the overall forms of Charge will be referred to as 'Conserved Interactions' (due to the fact that they display the characteristic of 'Overall Charge Conservation'), while the individual Interactions which do not maintain Conservation of one or more of the overall forms of Charge will be referred to as 'Non-Conserved Interactions'.

This chapter will also involve an examination of the seven unique forms of 'Anti-Charge', all of which have been disregarded up to this point. All of the various forms of 'Anti-Charge' are Introverted (or "Antiverted") Charges, with the concepts of Introversion and Antiversion both involving unique forms of reversal (both of which can also be considered to involve unique forms of Mirroring). (To clarify, Introversion is caused by the flip of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' to a Numerically Matching 'Negative Base Charged Number', while Antiversion is caused by the flip of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' to its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling via an instance of 'Positive/Negative Sibling Mirroring', as will be explained in the third section of this chapter.) This means that for each of the three individual forms of 'Color Charge' (these being 'Green Charge', 'Red Charge', and 'Blue Charge'), each of the three individual forms of 'Reactive Charge' (these being 'First Charge', 'Second Charge', and 'Third Charge'), and 'Positive Base Charge', there is also an Introverted form of 'Anti-Charge'. These seven forms of 'Anti-Charge' are 'Anti-Green Charge', 'Anti-Red Charge', 'Anti-Blue Charge', 'Anti-First Charge', 'Anti-Second Charge', 'Anti-Third Charge', and 'Anti-Base Charge', respectively (with the term *'Anti-Base Charge'* simply being an alternate term for the familiar concept of 'Negative Base Charge'). As was just mentioned, these forms of 'Anti-Charge' all arise due to the flip of a 'Positive Base Charged Number' to a 'Negative Base Charged Number', as will be seen and explained as we work our way through this chapter.

In the first section of this chapter, we will list all of the 'Additive Interactions' which are possible between the 'Base Numbers', which will be grouped as 'Collective Interactions' (such as the 'Collective +1 Additive Interaction', the 'Collective +2 Additive Interaction', the 'Collective +3 Additive Interaction', etc.). Within these 'Collective Interactions', each of the individual Interactions will be shown three times, in order to track the manner in which each of the individual Interactions maintains (or does not maintain) Conservation of each of the three unique forms of Charge, with 'Base Charge' indicated in the leftmost of the three vertical columns of Interactions, and 'Color Charge' and 'Reactive Charge' indicated in the center and rightmost of the three vertical columns of Interactions, respectively. While throughout all of these Additive (and Subtractive) examples, the familiar color codes will be as follows. The leftmost column will involve 'Base Charge' highlighting (which means that the 'Positive

Base Charged Numbers' will all be highlighted in green, the 'Negative Base Charged Numbers' will all be highlighted in red, and the 'Neutral Base Charged' 0 will be highlighted in blue), the center column will involve 'Color Charge' highlighting (which means that the 'Green Charged Numbers' will all be highlighted in green, the 'Red Charged Numbers' will all be highlighted in red, and the 'Blue Charged Numbers' will all be highlighted in blue), and the rightmost column will involve 'Reactive Charge' highlighting (which means that the 'First Charged Numbers' will all be highlighted in green, the 'Second Charged Numbers' will all be highlighted in red, and the 'Third Charged Numbers' will all be highlighted in blue). As has been explained in previous Standard Model of Physics themed chapters, 'Base Charge' behaves in a manner which is similar to that of a standard Positive and Negative Charge (such as that which is possessed by traditional Positive and Negative Numbers), while the Color and Reactive Charges both behave in a manner which is similar to that of the '3,6,9 Family Group' members (in that "A+A=B", "B+B=A", "A+B=C", "A+C=A", "B+C=B", and "C+C=C"). (All of this behavior is strictly in relation to the Additive and Subtractive Interactions, as will be seen a bit later in this chapter, when we examine the Multiplicative and Divisive Interactions, which will display their own unique form of behavior.)

With all of that said, we will start by examining the 'Collective +1 Additive Interaction' (which involves the individual Interactions of "1+1", "1+2", "1+3", etc.), which is shown below. (Throughout the remainder of this chapter, the Numbers will be represented (and referred to) as Quanta, as has been the case throughout several of these Standard Model of Physics themed chapters.)

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
1+1=2	1+1=2	1+1=2	
1+2=3	1+2=3	1+2=3	
1+3=4	1+3=4	1+3=4	- 'Conserved Interaction'
1+4=5	1+4=5	1+4=5	
1+5=6	1+5=6	1+5=6	
1+6=7	1+6=7	1+6=7	- 'Conserved Interaction'
1+7=8	1+7=8	1+7=8	
1+8=9	1+8=9	1+8=9	
1+9=1	1+9=1	1+9=1	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, in the leftmost of these three vertical columns, we can see that 'Base Charge' is Conserved through all nine of the individual '+1 Additive Interactions', which in this case are highlighted in a 'Base Charge' color code. Next, in the center column, we can see that 'Color Charge' is also Conserved through all nine of these individual Interactions, which in this case are highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code. The loss of Conservation (in relation to the individual Interactions) occurs in the rightmost of these three vertical columns, in relation to 'Reactive Charge'. (Throughout this chapter, the loss of Conservation will always be in relation to 'Reactive Charge'.) In the rightmost of these three vertical columns, the three individual Interactions which maintain 'Reactive Charge Conservation' are all highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code, while the six individual Interactions which do not maintain 'Reactive Charge Conservation' are all shown in non-highlighted black. This lack of 'Reactive Charge Conservation' means that the six individual non-highlighted Interactions do not maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', which means that the 'Collective +1 Additive Interaction' only contains

three individual 'Conserved Interactions' (those which involve non-1 addends which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'). This 'Quantity Of Three' ('Conserved Interactions') involves a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', with this being a characteristic which will be displayed all of the 'Collective Interactions' which will be examined in this chapter, which will be seen as we progress. Also, we can see that in relation to 'Reactive Charge', the three highlighted addends which are contained within the second column of addends involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the three highlighted condensed sums. This characteristic (which involves a form of 'Reactive Charge Parity') will be displayed by all of the 'Collective Additive Interactions' which will be examined in this chapter (as well as all of the 'Subtractive Interactions', and most of the collective Multiplicative and Divisive Interactions), and will be tracked as we progress.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +2 Additive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
2+1=3	2+1=3	2+1=3	
2+2=4	2+2=4	2+2=4	- 'Conserved Interaction'
2+3=5	2+3=5	2+3=5	- 'Conserved Interaction'
2+4=6	2+4=6	2+4=6	
2+5=7	2+5=7	2+5=7	- 'Conserved Interaction'
2+6=8	2+6=8	2+6=8	- 'Conserved Interaction'
2+7=9	2+7=9	2+7=9	
2+8=1	2+8=1	2+8=1	- 'Conserved Interaction'
2+9=2	2+9=2	2+9=2	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that six of the nine individual '+2 Additive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Six' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective +2 Additive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted addends which are contained within the second column of addends involve two instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed sums. (Also, it should be noted that in relation to the 'Collective +2 Additive Interaction', the only instances of 'Non-Conserved Interactions' are those which involve non-2 addends which are members of the '1,4,7 Family Group'. This form of Family Group exclusivity will be displayed by most of the 'Collective Interactions' which involve Interaction Numbers which are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' (in this case, the Interaction Number is the 2). This characteristic will be tracked as we progress, and will eventually be examined towards the end of this chapter.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +3 Additive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
③+①=④	③+①=④	③+①=④	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③+②=⑤	③+②=⑤	③+②=⑤	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③+③=⑥	③+③=⑥	③+③=⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③+④=⑦	③+④=⑦	③+④=⑦	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③+⑤=⑧	③+⑤=⑧	③+⑤=⑧	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③+⑥=⑨	③+⑥=⑨	③+⑥=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③+⑦=①	③+⑦=①	③+⑦=①	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③+⑧=②	③+⑧=②	③+⑧=②	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③+⑨=③	③+⑨=③	③+⑨=③	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual '+3 Additive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. This exclusivity of 'Conserved Interactions' is an important characteristic, one which will also be shared by the 'Collective +6 Additive Interaction' and the 'Collective +9 Additive Interaction', and this overall characteristic will be addressed towards the end of this section. Also, we can see that the 'Collective +3 Additive Interaction' technically maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted addends which are contained within the second column of addends involve three instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed sums.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +4 Additive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
④+①=⑤	④+①=⑤	④+①=⑤	
④+②=⑥	④+②=⑥	④+②=⑥	
④+③=⑦	④+③=⑦	④+③=⑦	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④+④=⑧	④+④=⑧	④+④=⑧	
④+⑤=⑨	④+⑤=⑨	④+⑤=⑨	
④+⑥=①	④+⑥=①	④+⑥=①	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④+⑦=②	④+⑦=②	④+⑦=②	
④+⑧=③	④+⑧=③	④+⑧=③	
④+⑨=④	④+⑨=④	④+⑨=④	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '+4 Additive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective +4 Additive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted addends which are contained within the second column of addends involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed sums.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +5 Additive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'
⑤+①=⑥	⑤+①=⑥	⑤+①=⑥
⑤+②=⑦	⑤+②=⑦	⑤+②=⑦ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤+③=⑧	⑤+③=⑧	⑤+③=⑧ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤+④=⑨	⑤+④=⑨	⑤+④=⑨
⑤+⑤=①	⑤+⑤=①	⑤+⑤=① - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤+⑥=②	⑤+⑥=②	⑤+⑥=② - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤+⑦=③	⑤+⑦=③	⑤+⑦=③
⑤+⑧=④	⑤+⑧=④	⑤+⑧=④ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤+⑨=⑤	⑤+⑨=⑤	⑤+⑨=⑤ - 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that six of the nine individual '+5 Additive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Six' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective +5 Additive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted addends which are contained within the second column of addends involve two instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed sums. (Also, it should be noted that in relation to the 'Collective +5 Additive Interaction', the only 'Non-Conserved Interactions' are those which involve non-5 addends which are members of the '1,4,7 Family Group'.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +6 Additive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'
⑥+①=⑦	⑥+①=⑦	⑥+①=⑦ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥+②=⑧	⑥+②=⑧	⑥+②=⑧ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥+③=⑨	⑥+③=⑨	⑥+③=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥+④=①	⑥+④=①	⑥+④=① - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥+⑤=②	⑥+⑤=②	⑥+⑤=② - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥+⑥=③	⑥+⑥=③	⑥+⑥=③ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥+⑦=④	⑥+⑦=④	⑥+⑦=④ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥+⑧=⑤	⑥+⑧=⑤	⑥+⑧=⑤ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥+⑨=⑥	⑥+⑨=⑥	⑥+⑨=⑥ - 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual '+6 Additive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation' (as was the case in relation to the 'Collective +3 Additive Interaction'), with this 'Quantity Of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. This exclusivity of 'Conserved Interactions' is maintained by the 'Collective +3 Additive Interaction' (as was seen earlier), and will also be maintained by the 'Collective +9 Additive Interaction', as will be seen towards the end of this section. Also, we can see that the 'Collective +6 Additive Interaction' technically maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted addends which are contained within the second column

of addends involve three instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed sums.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +7 Additive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
7+1=8	7+1=8	7+1=8	
7+2=9	7+2=9	7+2=9	
7+3=1	7+3=1	7+3=1	- 'Conserved Interaction'
7+4=2	7+4=2	7+4=2	
7+5=3	7+5=3	7+5=3	
7+6=4	7+6=4	7+6=4	- 'Conserved Interaction'
7+7=5	7+7=5	7+7=5	
7+8=6	7+8=6	7+8=6	
7+9=7	7+9=7	7+9=7	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '+7 Additive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective +7 Additive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted addends which are contained within the second column of addends involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed sums.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +8 Additive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
8+1=9	8+1=9	8+1=9	
8+2=1	8+2=1	8+2=1	- 'Conserved Interaction'
8+3=2	8+3=2	8+3=2	- 'Conserved Interaction'
8+4=3	8+4=3	8+4=3	
8+5=4	8+5=4	8+5=4	- 'Conserved Interaction'
8+6=5	8+6=5	8+6=5	- 'Conserved Interaction'
8+7=6	8+7=6	8+7=6	
8+8=7	8+8=7	8+8=7	- 'Conserved Interaction'
8+9=8	8+9=8	8+9=8	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that six of the nine individual '+8 Additive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Six' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective +8 Additive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted addends which are contained within the second column of addends involve two instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed sums. (Also, it should be noted that in relation to the 'Collective +8 Additive Interaction', the only 'Non-

Conserved Interactions' are those which involve non-8 addends which are members of the '1,4,7 Family Group'.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective +9 Additive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'
9+1=1	9+1=1	9+1=1 - 'Conserved Interaction'
9+2=2	9+2=2	9+2=2 - 'Conserved Interaction'
9+3=3	9+3=3	9+3=3 - 'Conserved Interaction'
9+4=4	9+4=4	9+4=4 - 'Conserved Interaction'
9+5=5	9+5=5	9+5=5 - 'Conserved Interaction'
9+6=6	9+6=6	9+6=6 - 'Conserved Interaction'
9+7=7	9+7=7	9+7=7 - 'Conserved Interaction'
9+8=8	9+8=8	9+8=8 - 'Conserved Interaction'
9+9=9	9+9=9	9+9=9 - 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual '+9 Additive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', as is also the case in relation to the 'Collective +3 Additive Interaction' and the 'Collective +6 Additive Interaction' (with this 'Quantity Of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'). This exclusivity of 'Conserved Interactions' is due to the fact that these individual 'Additive Interactions' all involve at least one addend which is a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', and as has been seen throughout previous chapters, the '3,6,9 Family Group' members tend to display their own unique behavior. (In this case, the unique behavior involves the fact that all of the 'Additive Interactions' which involve at least one '3,6,9 Family Group' member are 'Conserved Interactions', with this being a characteristic which is not displayed in relation to either of the other two Family Groups.) Also, we can see that the 'Collective +9 Additive Interaction' technically maintains the established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted addends which are contained within the second column of addends involve three instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed sums.

The example which is seen above indicates that the 'Collective +9 Additive Interaction' involves a Quantity Of Nine' individual 'Conserved Interactions', which means that we can now confirm that all of these individual 'Collective Additive Interactions' involve Quantities of 'Conserved Interactions' which maintain the '3,6,9 Family Group'. (The specific Quantities of 'Conserved Interactions' are as follows: "+1"- three, "+2"- six, "+3"- nine, "+4"- three, "+5"- six, "+6"- nine, "+7"- three, "+8"- six, and "+9"- nine.) As was mentioned earlier, this characteristic will be displayed by all of the individual 'Collective Interactions' which will be examined in this chapter, which will be seen as we progress.

Next is a list of all of the individual 'Conserved Additive Interactions', which is shown below (with the Interactions listed in two vertical columns, and three horizontally aligned instances of each of the individual 'Conserved Interactions' shown, due to the Conservation of three unique overall forms of Charge).

①+③=④	①+③=④	①+③=④	③+⑨=③	③+⑨=③	③+⑨=③
①+⑥=⑦	①+⑥=⑦	①+⑥=⑦	④+⑥=①	④+⑥=①	④+⑥=①
①+⑨=①	①+⑨=①	①+⑨=①	④+⑨=④	④+⑨=④	④+⑨=④
②+②=④	②+②=④	②+②=④	⑤+⑤=①	⑤+⑤=①	⑤+⑤=①
②+③=⑤	②+③=⑤	②+③=⑤	⑤+⑥=②	⑤+⑥=②	⑤+⑥=②
②+⑤=⑦	②+⑤=⑦	②+⑤=⑦	⑤+⑧=④	⑤+⑧=④	⑤+⑧=④
②+⑥=⑧	②+⑥=⑧	②+⑥=⑧	⑤+⑨=⑤	⑤+⑨=⑤	⑤+⑨=⑤
②+⑧=①	②+⑧=①	②+⑧=①	⑥+⑥=③	⑥+⑥=③	⑥+⑥=③
②+⑨=②	②+⑨=②	②+⑨=②	⑥+⑦=④	⑥+⑦=④	⑥+⑦=④
③+③=⑥	③+③=⑥	③+③=⑥	⑥+⑧=⑤	⑥+⑧=⑤	⑥+⑧=⑤
③+④=⑦	③+④=⑦	③+④=⑦	⑥+⑨=⑥	⑥+⑨=⑥	⑥+⑨=⑥
③+⑤=⑧	③+⑤=⑧	③+⑤=⑧	⑦+⑨=⑦	⑦+⑨=⑦	⑦+⑨=⑦
③+⑥=⑨	③+⑥=⑨	③+⑥=⑨	⑧+⑧=⑦	⑧+⑧=⑦	⑧+⑧=⑦
③+⑦=①	③+⑦=①	③+⑦=①	⑧+⑨=⑧	⑧+⑨=⑧	⑧+⑨=⑧
③+⑧=②	③+⑧=②	③+⑧=②	⑨+⑨=⑨	⑨+⑨=⑨	⑨+⑨=⑨

Above, we see a list of the thirty individual 'Conserved Additive Interactions' (each of which is shown three times), with this 'Quantity Of Thirty' condensing to a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (this being the 3). While there are twenty-four redundant 'Additive Interactions' which are not included in the list, due to the characteristic of Non-Locality (for example, the Interaction of "①+③" is included in the chart, and therefore the redundant Interaction of "③+①" is not included in the chart, as it yields a sum which displays Matching in relation to the sum which is yielded by the Function of "①+③"). The 'Quantity Of Twenty-Four' (redundant Interactions) condenses to a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (this being the 6), as does the 'Quantity Of Fifty-Four' (this being the total Quantity of individual Interactions, in that "30+24=54(9)").

That concludes this examination of the nine individual 'Collective Additive Interactions'.

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Next, we will examine the nine 'Collective Subtractive Interactions', all of which are shown and explained below. (As was mentioned earlier, these 'Collective Subtractive Interactions' will all be highlighted in the same color codes as were used in relation to the 'Collective Additive Interactions'.)

We will start by examining the 'Collective -1 Subtractive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①-①=⑨	①-①=⑨	①-①=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'
②-①=①	②-①=①	②-①=①	
③-①=②	③-①=②	③-①=②	
④-①=③	④-①=③	④-①=③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤-①=④	⑤-①=④	⑤-①=④	
⑥-①=⑤	⑥-①=⑤	⑥-①=⑤	
⑦-①=⑥	⑦-①=⑥	⑦-①=⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧-①=⑦	⑧-①=⑦	⑧-①=⑦	
⑨-①=⑧	⑨-①=⑧	⑨-①=⑧	

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '-1 Subtractive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the previously established '3,6,9 Family Group' member characteristic which is displayed by the Quantities of 'Conserved Interactions' which are contained within each of these 'Collective Interactions'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective -1 Subtractive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted minuends involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed differences. This form of 'Reactive Charge Parity' will be displayed by all of these 'Collective Subtractive Interactions' (as was the case in relation to the 'Collective Additive Interactions'), which will be seen as we progress.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -2 Subtractive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①-②=❶(⑧)	①-②=❶(⑧)	①-②=❶(⑧)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
②-②= ⑨	②-②= ⑨	②-②= ⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③-②= ①	③-②= ①	③-②= ①	
④-②= ②	④-②= ②	④-②= ②	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤-②= ③	⑤-②= ③	⑤-②= ③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥-②= ④	⑥-②= ④	⑥-②= ④	
⑦-②= ⑤	⑦-②= ⑤	⑦-②= ⑤	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧-②= ⑥	⑧-②= ⑥	⑧-②= ⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨-②= ⑦	⑨-②= ⑦	⑨-②= ⑦	

Above, we can see that six of the nine individual '-2 Subtractive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Six' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective -2 Subtractive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted minuends involve two instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed differences. (Also, it should be noted that in relation to the 'Collective -2 Subtractive Interaction', the only 'Non-Conserved Interactions' are those which involve minuends which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'.)

Before we move on, it should be noted that the 'Collective -2 Subtractive Interaction' contains a condensed difference which is yielded from a 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' via an instance of 'Positive/Negative Sibling Mirroring' (this being the ❶, which is condensed from the ⑧), with this being the first instance of a 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' which we have seen in this chapter. This instance of a 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' gives us our first look at the concepts of 'Color Charge Antiversion' and 'Reactive Charge Antiversion', both of which will be explained in the next section of this chapter.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -3 Subtractive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①-③=❷(⑦)	①-③=❷(⑦)	①-③=❷(⑦)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
②-③=❶(⑧)	②-③=❶(⑧)	②-③=❶(⑧)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③-③= ⑨	③-③= ⑨	③-③= ⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-③= ①	④-③= ①	④-③= ①	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤-③= ②	⑤-③= ②	⑤-③= ②	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥-③= ③	⑥-③= ③	⑥-③= ③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-③= ④	⑦-③= ④	⑦-③= ④	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧-③= ⑤	⑧-③= ⑤	⑧-③= ⑤	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨-③= ⑥	⑨-③= ⑥	⑨-③= ⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual '-3 Subtractive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. (This 'Quantity Of Nine' indicates that the same exclusivity of 'Conserved Interactions' will be seen in relation to the 'Collective Subtraction Interactions' of the '3,6,9 Family Group' members, as was the case in relation to the 'Collective Additive Interactions' which were examined in the previous section.) Also, we can see that the 'Collective -3 Subtractive Interaction' technically maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted minuends involve three instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed differences.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -4 Subtractive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①-④=❸(⑥)	①-④=❸(⑥)	①-④=❸(⑥)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
②-④=❷(⑦)	②-④=❷(⑦)	②-④=❷(⑦)	
③-④=❶(⑧)	③-④=❶(⑧)	③-④=❶(⑧)	
④-④= ⑨	④-④= ⑨	④-④= ⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤-④= ①	⑤-④= ①	⑤-④= ①	
⑥-④= ②	⑥-④= ②	⑥-④= ②	
⑦-④= ③	⑦-④= ③	⑦-④= ③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧-④= ④	⑧-④= ④	⑧-④= ④	
⑨-④= ⑤	⑨-④= ⑤	⑨-④= ⑤	

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '-4 Subtractive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective -4 Subtractive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted minuends involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed differences.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -5 Subtractive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
1-5=4(5)	1-5=4(5)	1-5=4(5)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
2-5=3(6)	2-5=3(6)	2-5=3(6)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
3-5=2(7)	3-5=2(7)	3-5=2(7)	
4-5=1(8)	4-5=1(8)	4-5=1(8)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
5-5= 9	5-5= 9	5-5= 9	- 'Conserved Interaction'
6-5= 1	6-5= 1	6-5= 1	
7-5= 2	7-5= 2	7-5= 2	- 'Conserved Interaction'
8-5= 3	8-5= 3	8-5= 3	- 'Conserved Interaction'
9-5= 4	9-5= 4	9-5= 4	

Above, we can see that six of the nine individual '-5 Subtractive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Six' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective -5 Subtractive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted minuend involve two instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed differences.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -6 Subtractive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
1-6=5(4)	1-6=5(4)	1-6=5(4)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
2-6=4(5)	2-6=4(5)	2-6=4(5)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
3-6=3(6)	3-6=3(6)	3-6=3(6)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
4-6=2(7)	4-6=2(7)	4-6=2(7)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
5-6=1(8)	5-6=1(8)	5-6=1(8)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
6-6= 9	6-6= 9	6-6= 9	- 'Conserved Interaction'
7-6= 1	7-6= 1	7-6= 1	- 'Conserved Interaction'
8-6= 2	8-6= 2	8-6= 2	- 'Conserved Interaction'
9-6= 3	9-6= 3	9-6= 3	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual '-6 Subtractive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation' (as was the case in relation to the 'Collective -3 Subtractive Interaction'), with this 'Quantity Of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective -6 Subtractive Interaction' technically maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge

Parity', in that the highlighted minuends involve three instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed differences.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -7 Subtractive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
1-7=6(3)	1-7=6(3)	1-7=6(3)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
2-7=5(4)	2-7=5(4)	2-7=5(4)	
3-7=4(5)	3-7=4(5)	3-7=4(5)	
4-7=3(6)	4-7=3(6)	4-7=3(6)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
5-7=2(7)	5-7=2(7)	5-7=2(7)	
6-7=1(8)	6-7=1(8)	6-7=1(8)	
7-7= 9	7-7= 9	7-7= 9	- 'Conserved Interaction'
8-7= 1	8-7= 1	8-7= 1	
9-7= 2	9-7= 2	9-7= 2	

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '-7 Subtractive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective -7 Subtractive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted minuends involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed differences.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -8 Subtractive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
1-8=7(2)	1-8=7(2)	1-8=7(2)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
2-8=6(3)	2-8=6(3)	2-8=6(3)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
3-8=5(4)	3-8=5(4)	3-8=5(4)	
4-8=4(5)	4-8=4(5)	4-8=4(5)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
5-8=3(6)	5-8=3(6)	5-8=3(6)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
6-8=2(7)	6-8=2(7)	6-8=2(7)	
7-8=1(8)	7-8=1(8)	7-8=1(8)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
8-8= 9	8-8= 9	8-8= 9	- 'Conserved Interaction'
9-8= 1	9-8= 1	9-8= 1	

Above, we can see that six of the nine individual '-8 Subtractive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Six' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective -8 Subtractive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted minuends involve two instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed differences. (Also, it should be noted that in relation to the 'Collective -8 Subtractive Interaction', the only 'Non-Conserved Interactions' are those which involve minuends which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group'.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective -9 Subtractive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①-⑨=❽(①)	①-⑨=❽(①)	①-⑨=❽(①)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
②-⑨=❼(②)	②-⑨=❼(②)	②-⑨=❼(②)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③-⑨=❻(③)	③-⑨=❻(③)	③-⑨=❻(③)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-⑨=❺(④)	④-⑨=❺(④)	④-⑨=❺(④)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤-⑨=❹(⑤)	⑤-⑨=❹(⑤)	⑤-⑨=❹(⑤)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥-⑨=❸(⑥)	⑥-⑨=❸(⑥)	⑥-⑨=❸(⑥)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-⑨=❷(⑦)	⑦-⑨=❷(⑦)	⑦-⑨=❷(⑦)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧-⑨=❶(⑧)	⑧-⑨=❶(⑧)	⑧-⑨=❶(⑧)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨-⑨= ⑨	⑨-⑨= ⑨	⑨-⑨= ⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual '-9 Subtractive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation' (as was the case in relation to the 'Collective -3 Subtractive Interaction' and the 'Collective -6 Subtractive Interaction'), with this 'Quantity Of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective -9 Subtractive Interaction' technically maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted minuends involve three instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed differences.

This all indicates that the characteristic which involves the exclusivity of 'Conserved Interactions' in relation to the 'Collective Interactions' which involve Function Numbers which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' is displayed in relation to both the Additive and Subtractive Interactions. This characteristic is also displayed in relation to the '1,4,7 Family Group' members if we group the 'Collective Subtractive Interactions' by Matching minuends (as opposed to Matching subtrahends), as will be explained in a moment.

Next is a list of all of the 'Conserved Subtractive Interactions', which is shown below (through the page break). (Again, the Interactions are shown in two vertical columns, though this time the Quanta are shown in a slightly smaller font.)

①-①= ⑨	①-①= ⑨	①-①= ⑨	①-⑥=❺(④)	①-⑥=❺(④)	①-⑥=❺(④)
④-①= ③	④-①= ③	④-①= ③	②-⑥=❹(⑤)	②-⑥=❹(⑤)	②-⑥=❹(⑤)
⑦-①= ⑥	⑦-①= ⑥	⑦-①= ⑥	③-⑥=❸(⑥)	③-⑥=❸(⑥)	③-⑥=❸(⑥)
①-②=❶(⑧)	①-②=❶(⑧)	①-②=❶(⑧)	④-⑥=❷(⑦)	④-⑥=❷(⑦)	④-⑥=❷(⑦)
②-②= ⑨	②-②= ⑨	②-②= ⑨	⑤-⑥=❶(⑧)	⑤-⑥=❶(⑧)	⑤-⑥=❶(⑧)
④-②= ②	④-②= ②	④-②= ②	⑥-⑥= ⑨	⑥-⑥= ⑨	⑥-⑥= ⑨
⑤-②= ③	⑤-②= ③	⑤-②= ③	⑦-⑥= ①	⑦-⑥= ①	⑦-⑥= ①
⑦-②= ⑤	⑦-②= ⑤	⑦-②= ⑤	⑧-⑥= ②	⑧-⑥= ②	⑧-⑥= ②
⑧-②= ⑥	⑧-②= ⑥	⑧-②= ⑥	⑨-⑥= ③	⑨-⑥= ③	⑨-⑥= ③
①-③=❷(⑦)	①-③=❷(⑦)	①-③=❷(⑦)	①-⑦=❻(③)	①-⑦=❻(③)	①-⑦=❻(③)
②-③=❶(⑧)	②-③=❶(⑧)	②-③=❶(⑧)	④-⑦=❸(⑥)	④-⑦=❸(⑥)	④-⑦=❸(⑥)

③-③= ⑨	③-③= ⑨	③-③= ⑨	⑦-⑦= ⑨	⑦-⑦= ⑨	⑦-⑦= ⑨
④-③= ①	④-③= ①	④-③= ①	①-⑧=❼(②)	①-⑧=❼(②)	①-⑧=❼(②)
⑤-③= ②	⑤-③= ②	⑤-③= ②	②-⑧=❻(③)	②-⑧=❻(③)	②-⑧=❻(③)
⑥-③= ③	⑥-③= ③	⑥-③= ③	④-⑧=❹(⑤)	④-⑧=❹(⑤)	④-⑧=❹(⑤)
⑦-③= ④	⑦-③= ④	⑦-③= ④	⑤-⑧=❸(⑥)	⑤-⑧=❸(⑥)	⑤-⑧=❸(⑥)
⑧-③= ⑤	⑧-③= ⑤	⑧-③= ⑤	⑦-⑧=❶(⑧)	⑦-⑧=❶(⑧)	⑦-⑧=❶(⑧)
⑨-③= ⑥	⑨-③= ⑥	⑨-③= ⑥	⑧-⑧= ⑨	⑧-⑧= ⑨	⑧-⑧= ⑨
①-④=❸(⑥)	①-④=❸(⑥)	①-④=❸(⑥)	①-⑨=❽(①)	①-⑨=❽(①)	①-⑨=❽(①)
④-④= ⑨	④-④= ⑨	④-④= ⑨	②-⑨=❼(②)	②-⑨=❼(②)	②-⑨=❼(②)
⑦-④= ③	⑦-④= ③	⑦-④= ③	③-⑨=❻(③)	③-⑨=❻(③)	③-⑨=❻(③)
①-⑤=❹(⑤)	①-⑤=❹(⑤)	①-⑤=❹(⑤)	④-⑨=❺(④)	④-⑨=❺(④)	④-⑨=❺(④)
②-⑤=❸(⑥)	②-⑤=❸(⑥)	②-⑤=❸(⑥)	⑤-⑨=❹(⑤)	⑤-⑨=❹(⑤)	⑤-⑨=❹(⑤)
④-⑤=❶(⑧)	④-⑤=❶(⑧)	④-⑤=❶(⑧)	⑥-⑨=❸(⑥)	⑥-⑨=❸(⑥)	⑥-⑨=❸(⑥)
⑤-⑤= ⑨	⑤-⑤= ⑨	⑤-⑤= ⑨	⑦-⑨=❷(⑦)	⑦-⑨=❷(⑦)	⑦-⑨=❷(⑦)
⑦-⑤= ②	⑦-⑤= ②	⑦-⑤= ②	⑧-⑨=❶(⑧)	⑧-⑨=❶(⑧)	⑧-⑨=❶(⑧)
⑧-⑤= ③	⑧-⑤= ③	⑧-⑤= ③	⑨-⑨= ⑨	⑨-⑨= ⑨	⑨-⑨= ⑨

Above, we see a list of the fifty-four individual 'Conserved Subtractive Interactions' (all of which are shown three times), with this non-condensed 'Quantity Of Fifty-Four' condensing to the 9. This 'Quantity Of Fifty-Four' also displays Matching in relation to the non-condensed Quantity of 'Conserved Additive Interactions', if we include the twenty-four redundant 'Additive Interactions'. (In this case, there are no redundant 'Subtractive Interactions', due to the characteristic of Locality.)

As was mentioned a moment ago, all of the Subtractive behavior which was seen in this section is due to the individual 'Subtractive Interactions' being grouped by Matching subtrahends (with this being the standard form of grouping which is used in relation to 'Collective Interactions'). Though when these same individual 'Subtractive Interactions' are grouped by Matching minuends, the '1,4,7 Family Group' members display behavior which is similar to that which is displayed by the '3,6,9 Family Group' members when they are grouped by Matching subtrahends, as is shown below (through the page break).

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①-①= ⑨	①-①= ⑨	①-①= ⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'
①-②=❶(⑧)	①-②=❶(⑧)	①-②=❶(⑧)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
①-③=❷(⑦)	①-③=❷(⑦)	①-③=❷(⑦)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
①-④=❸(⑥)	①-④=❸(⑥)	①-④=❸(⑥)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
①-⑤=❹(⑤)	①-⑤=❹(⑤)	①-⑤=❹(⑤)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
①-⑥=❺(④)	①-⑥=❺(④)	①-⑥=❺(④)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
①-⑦=❻(③)	①-⑦=❻(③)	①-⑦=❻(③)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
①-⑧=❼(②)	①-⑧=❼(②)	①-⑧=❼(②)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
①-⑨=❽(①)	①-⑨=❽(①)	①-⑨=❽(①)	- 'Conserved Interaction'

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
④-①= ③	④-①= ③	④-①= ③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-②= ②	④-②= ②	④-②= ②	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-③= ①	④-③= ①	④-③= ①	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-④= ⑨	④-④= ⑨	④-④= ⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-⑤=❶(⑧)	④-⑤=❶(⑧)	④-⑤=❶(⑧)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-⑥=❷(⑦)	④-⑥=❷(⑦)	④-⑥=❷(⑦)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-⑦=❸(⑥)	④-⑦=❸(⑥)	④-⑦=❸(⑥)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-⑧=❹(⑤)	④-⑧=❹(⑤)	④-⑧=❹(⑤)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④-⑨=❺(④)	④-⑨=❺(④)	④-⑨=❺(④)	- 'Conserved Interaction'

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
⑦-①= ⑥	⑦-①= ⑥	⑦-①= ⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-②= ⑤	⑦-②= ⑤	⑦-②= ⑤	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-③= ④	⑦-③= ④	⑦-③= ④	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-④= ③	⑦-④= ③	⑦-④= ③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-⑤= ②	⑦-⑤= ②	⑦-⑤= ②	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-⑥= ①	⑦-⑥= ①	⑦-⑥= ①	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-⑦= ⑨	⑦-⑦= ⑨	⑦-⑦= ⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-⑧=❶(⑧)	⑦-⑧=❶(⑧)	⑦-⑧=❶(⑧)	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦-⑨=❷(⑦)	⑦-⑨=❷(⑦)	⑦-⑨=❷(⑦)	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all three of these groups of Interactions involve nine individual 'Conserved Interactions'. (This behavior has to do with characteristics of the '1,4,7 Family Group' members which have been explained in previous chapters.)

That concludes this examination of the nine individual 'Collective Subtractive Interactions'.

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Next, in order to gain a better understanding of the overall concepts of 'Charge Introversion' and 'Charge Antiversion', we will examine the various forms of Mirroring and/or Matching which are displayed between the various instances of Siblings, as well as those which are displayed between Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta, and those which are displayed between instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Siblings, all of which are shown and explained below. Throughout these examples, the topmost of the horizontal comparisons will involve the instances of 'Anti-Matching' or 'Anti-Mirroring' which are displayed between Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta, the middle (vertical) comparisons will involve the instances of Mirroring or Matching which are displayed between the various instances of ('Positive Base Charged') Siblings, and the bottommost of the horizontal comparisons will involve the instances of 'Anti-Mirroring' or 'Anti-Matching' which are displayed between a 'Positive Base Charged

Quanta' and its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling (all of these comparisons will be performed twice, once in relation to 'Color Charge', and once in relation to 'Reactive Charge'). (To clarify, the term *'Anti-Matching'* is an alternate term which can be used to describe the concept of Introversion, while the term *'Anti-Mirroring'* is an alternate term which can be used to describe the concept of Antiversion, as will be explained in a moment.)

We will start by examining the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins', first in relation to 'Color Charge', as is shown below (with the Quanta and the descriptors all highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code).

Numerically Matching 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta: 'Anti-Matching' (Green/'Anti-Green')

①---❶

Sibling/Self-Cousins: Mirroring (Green/Red)

⑧---❶

'Sibling Similarity': 'Anti-Mirroring' (Red/'Anti-Green')

Above, in the topmost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Green Charged 1' displays 'Anti-Matching' in relation to the 'Anti-Green Charged -1', which means that these two forms of 'Color Charges' display a form of Mirroring between one another. This is indicated by the Interaction which involves the Addition of these two Quanta (to one another), in that the Interaction of " 'Green Charge' + 'Anti-Green Charge' = 'Blue Charge' " is equivalent to the Interaction of " 'Positive Charge'+'Anti-Positive Charge' = "Neutral Charge' " (in that "①+❶=⑨"). This means that the designation of Anti- is similar to a designation of Negative (in that it involves an opposition), as can also be seen in relation to the bottommost of the horizontal comparisons, in that the Addition of the 'Red Charged 8' and the 'Anti-Green Charged -1' (to one another) involves the Interaction of " 'Red Charge' + 'Anti-Green Charge' = 'Green Charge' " (in that "⑧+❶=⑦"). This indicates that 'Anti-Green Charge' is equivalent to 'Red Charge' (in certain ways), in that the Interaction of " 'Red Charge' + 'Red Charge' " would also yield a 'Green Charged' solution (for example, "⑧+②=①"). While in relation to the middle (vertical) comparison, we can see the simple form of 'Color Charge Mirroring' which is displayed between all of the instances of non-3/6 Siblings (which has been explained in previous chapters).

Next, we will examine these same Quanta, this time in relation to 'Reactive Charge', as is shown below, with the Quanta and the descriptors all highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code. (Throughout these examples, the words which are contained within the descriptors of the individual 'Reactive Charges' will be highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code (both in the diagrams and in the Interactions which are described within the explanations), in order to better indicate the forms of 'Anti-Mirroring' and 'Anti-Matching' which the various forms of 'Reactive Charge' display between one another.)

Numerically Matching 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta:'Weak Anti-Mirroring' (First/'Anti-Third')

①---❶

Sibling/Self-Cousins: 'Weak Mirroring' (First/Third)

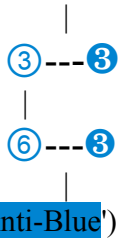
⑧---❶

'Sibling Similarity': 'Perfect Anti-Matching' (Third/'Anti-Third')

Above, in the bottommost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Third Charged 8' displays 'Perfect Anti-Matching' in relation to the 'Anti-Third Charged -1', with this instance of 'Perfect Anti-Matching' indicating that in addition to being a form of Mirroring, 'Anti-Matching' is also the Negative equivalent of Matching, in that " 'Third Charge'+'Anti-Third Charge' = 'Third Charge' " ("⑧+❶=⑦"). (This instance of 'Anti-Matching' can also be considered to be a form of 'Neutral Matching', in that this Interaction is equivalent to the Interaction of "Neutral + 'Anti-Neutral' = Neutral".) While in the topmost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see the instance of 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' which is displayed between the 'First Charged 1' and the 'Anti-Third Charged -1' (in relation to 'Reactive Charge'). This instance of 'Anti-Mirroring' is considered to be Weak due to the fact that 'First Charge' can only display 'Perfect Anti-Mirroring' in relation to 'Anti-Second Charge' (or 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to 'Second Charge', or 'Anti- Matching' in relation to 'Anti-First Charge'). Also, this instance of 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' causes an overall loss of Conservation, in that if we attempt to Add the 'First Charged 1' to the 'Anti-Third Charged -1', this Interaction will not maintain 'Reactive Charge Conservation', in that "①+❶=⑨", and " 'First Charge' + 'Anti-Third Charge' ≠ 'Third Charge' " (the Interaction of " 'First Charge' + 'Anti-Third Charge' " should yield a solution which possesses a 'First Charge'). This lack of 'Reactive Charge Conservation' is also displayed in relation to the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins', as can be seen in the middle (vertical) comparison, in that "①+⑧=⑨", and " 'First Charge' + 'Third Charge' ≠ 'Third Charge' " (again, the Interaction of " 'First Charge' + 'Third Charge' " should yield a solution which possesses a 'First Charge').

Next (temporarily skipping over the '2/7 Siblings'), we will examine similar comparisons of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' (as Positive and Negative 'Base Charged' Quanta), first in relation to 'Color Charge', as is shown below (with the Quanta and the descriptors all highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code).

Numerically Matching 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta:'Perfect Anti-Matching'(Blue/'Anti-Blue')



Sibling/Self-Cousins: 'Perfect Matching' (Blue/Blue)

'Sibling Similarity': 'Perfect Anti-Matching' (Blue/'Anti-Blue')

Above, in the topmost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Blue Charged 3' displays 'Perfect Anti-Matching' in relation to the 'Anti-Blue Charged -3', with this instance of 'Perfect Anti-Matching' again being equivalent to an instance of 'Negative Matching' (as is the case in relation to the 'Reactive Charges' which are possessed by the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins'), in that " 'Blue Charge' + 'Anti-Blue Charge' = 'Blue Charge' " ("③+❸=⑨"). (This instance of 'Perfect Anti-Matching' can also be considered to involve a form of 'Neutral Matching', as is the case in relation to the 'Reactive Charges' which are possessed by the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins'.) While the bottommost of the horizontal comparisons involves this same form of 'Perfect Anti-Matching', and the middle (vertical) comparison involves the familiar form of 'Perfect Matching' which is displayed between the 'Color Charges' of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins.

Next, we will examine these same Quanta, this time in relation to 'Reactive Charge', as is shown below, with the Quanta and the descriptors all highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code.

Numerically Matching 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta: 'Anti-Matching' (First/'Anti-First')

③---❸

Sibling/Self-Cousins: Mirroring (First/Second)

⑥---❸

'Sibling Similarity':'Anti-Mirroring' (Second/'Anti-First')

Above, in the topmost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'First Charged 3' displays 'Anti-Matching' in relation to the 'Anti-First Charged -3', in that " ' First Charge' + 'Anti-First Charge' = 'Third Charge' " ("③+❸=⑨"). While in the bottommost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Second Charged 6' displays 'Anti-Mirroring' in relation to the 'Anti-First Charged -3', in that " 'Second Charge' + 'Anti-First Charge' = 'First Charge' " ("⑥+❸=③"). This particular 'Reactive Interaction' is equivalent (in certain ways) to the previously examined 'Color Interaction' of " 'Red Charge' + 'Anti-Green Charge' = 'Green Charge' ", which means that the Addition of an 'Anti-First Charged Quanta' is equivalent (in some ways) to the Addition of a 'Second Charged Quanta' (or the Subtraction of a 'First Charged Quanta'). Then in the middle (vertical) comparison, we can see the simple form of 'Reactive Charge Mirroring' which is displayed between the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins'. This all indicates that the Interactions which involve the Addition of these various pairs of Quanta back together again all maintain 'Reactive Charge Conservation', in that "③+❸=⑨", "⑥+❸=③", and "③+⑥=⑨".

Next, we will examine similar comparisons of the '2/7 Siblings' (which were skipped over a moment ago), first in relation to 'Color Charge', which is shown below (with the Quanta and the descriptors all highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code).

Numerically Matching 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta: 'Anti-Matching' (Red/'Anti-Red')

②---❷

Sibling/Self-Cousins: Mirroring (Red/Green)

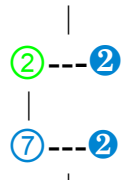
⑦---❷

'Sibling Similarity': 'Anti-Mirroring' (Green/'Anti-Red')

Above, in the topmost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Red Charged 2' displays 'Anti-Matching' in relation to the 'Anti-Red Charged -2', in that "②+❷=⑨". While in the bottommost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Green Charged 7' displays 'Anti-Mirroring' in relation to the 'Anti-Red Charged -2', in that "⑦+❷=⑤". Then in relation to the middle (vertical) comparison, we can see the simple form of 'Color Charge Mirroring' which is displayed between all of the instances of non-3/6 Siblings.

Next, we will examine these same Quanta, this time in relation to 'Reactive Charge', as is shown below, with the Quanta and the descriptors all highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code.

Numerically Matching 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta:'Weak Anti-Mirroring' (First/'Anti-Third')



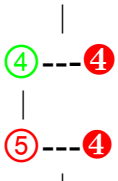
Sibling/Self-Cousins: 'Weak Mirroring' (First/Third)

'Sibling Similarity': 'Perfect Anti-Matching' (Third/'Anti-Third')

Above, in the topmost of the horizontal comparisons we can see that the 'First Charged 2' displays 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' in relation to the 'Anti-Third Charged -2', while in the bottommost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Third Charged 7' displays 'Perfect Anti-Matching' in relation to the 'Anti-Third Charged -2'. Then in relation to the middle (vertical) comparison, we can see the Weak form of 'Reactive Charge Mirroring' which is displayed between the '2/7 Siblings'. This all indicates that the Interactions which involve the Addition of these various pairs of Quanta back together again do not maintain 'Reactive Charge Conservation', in that " 'First Charge' + 'Third Charge' ≠ 'Third Charge' " ("②+⑦≠⑨"), " 'First Charge' + 'Anti-Third Charge' ≠ 'Third Charge' " ("②+❷≠⑨"), and " 'Third Charge' + 'Anti-Third Charge' ≠ 'Second Charge' " ("⑦+❷≠⑤").

Next, we will examine similar comparisons of the '4/5 Siblings', first in relation to 'Color Charge', as is shown below (with the Quanta and the descriptors all highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code).

Numerically Matching 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta: 'Anti-Matching' (Green/'Anti-Green')



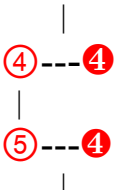
Sibling/Self-Cousins: Mirroring (Green/Red)

'Sibling Similarity': 'Anti-Mirroring' (Red/'Anti-Green')

Above, in the topmost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Green Charged 4' displays 'Anti-Matching' in relation to the 'Anti-Green Charged -4', in that "④+❹=⑨". While in the bottommost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Red Charged 5' displays 'Anti-Mirroring' in relation to the 'Anti-Green Charged -4', in that "⑤+❹=①". While in relation to the middle (vertical) comparison, we can see the simple form of 'Color Charge Mirroring' which is displayed between all of the instances of non-3/6 Siblings.

Next, we will examine these same Quanta, this time in relation to 'Reactive Charge', as is shown below, with the Quanta and the descriptors all highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code.

Numerically Matching 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta: 'Anti-Mirroring' (Second/'Anti-First')



Sibling/Self-Cousins: Matching (Second/Second)

'Sibling Similarity':'Anti-Mirroring' (Second/'Anti-First')

Above, in the topmost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Second Charged 4' displays 'Anti-Mirroring' in relation to the 'Anti-First Charged -4', while in the bottommost of the horizontal comparisons, we can see that the 'Second Charged 5' displays 'Anti-Mirroring' in relation to the 'Anti-First Charged -4'. Then in the middle (vertical) comparison, we can see the instance of 'Reactive Charge Matching' which is displayed between the '4/5 Siblings'. This all indicates that the Interactions which involve the Addition of these various pairs of Quanta back together again do not maintain 'Reactive Charge Conservation', in that " 'Second Charge' + 'Second Charge' ≠ 'Third Charge' " ("④+⑤≠⑨"), and " 'Second Charge' + 'Anti-First Charge' ≠ 'Third Charge' " ("④+❹≠⑨" and "⑤+❹≠⑨").

Next, in order to get a clearer look at the various overall forms of 'Charge Introversion' and 'Charge Antiversion', we will list all of these Positive and Negative 'Base Charged' single-digit Quanta three times (vertically), with each of the horizontal rows of Quanta indicating unique (overall) forms of 'Charge Introversion' and 'Charge Antiversion', each of which will be examined individually. (In the chart which is shown below, the topmost row of Quanta is highlighted in a 'Base Charge' color code, the middle row of Quanta is highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code, and the bottommost row of Quanta is highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code.)

❾ ❽ ❼ ❻ ❺ ❹ ❸ ❷ ❶ 0 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ - 'Base Charge'
❾ ❽ ❼ ❻ ❺ ❹ ❸ ❷ ❶ 0 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ - 'Color Charge'
❾ ❽ ❼ ❻ ❺ ❹ ❸ ❷ ❶ 0 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ - 'Reactive Charge'

Above, we see three horizontal rows of Quanta, each of which indicates one of the three overall forms of 'Charge Introversion' (as well as one of the three overall forms of 'Charge Antiversion'). The topmost of these horizontal rows of Quanta involves the simplest of the three overall forms of 'Charge Introversion' (as well as the simplest of the three overall forms of 'Charge Introversion'), in that the nine 'Positive Base Charged Quanta' (all of which are highlighted in green) all display a simple form of Mirroring in relation to the nine 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' (all of which are highlighted in red). (While the 'Neutral Base Charged 0' is highlighted in blue, and is oriented between the two groups of nine Quanta, as is the case in relation to all three of these horizontal rows of Quanta.) This overall form of 'Base Charge Introversion' is shown again below (independently), with the nine 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' shown beneath the nine 'Positive Base Charged Quanta', and with the Numerically Matching Quanta all aligned vertically (and with all of these Quanta highlighted in a 'Base Charge' color code).

'Base Charge Introversion'

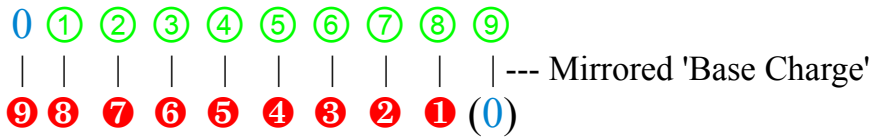
0 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨
| | | | | | | | | | --- Mirrored 'Base Charge'
(0)❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾

Above, we can see the simple form of Mirroring which is displayed between the Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta. (In the example which is seen above, the lone 'Neutral Base Charged 0' is shown a second time at the front of the row of 'Negative Base Charged Quanta', in order to complete the individual instances of Mirroring which are involved in this example.)

Though this same form of Mirroring is displayed regardless of the specific values of the individual Quanta which are involved in the comparison. This is indicated below, with the nine 'Negative Base

Charged Quanta' again shown beneath the nine 'Positive Base Charged Quanta', only this time with the row of 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' reversed, in order to vertically align the 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Siblings (all of which are again highlighted in a 'Base Charge' color code).

'Base Charge Antiversion'

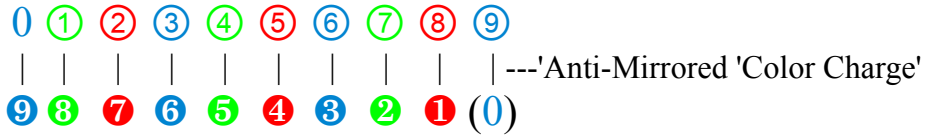


Above, we can see that this example involves the same form of Mirroring as was seen in relation to the previous example, which this time is displayed between 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Siblings (though again, this behavior will be displayed between any and all 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta). This indicates that the concepts of 'Base Charge Introversion' and 'Base Charge Antiversion' both involve the same overall form of Mirroring, which means that in this case, the concepts of 'Charge Introversion' and 'Charge Antiversion' display behavioral Matching between one another. This will not be the case in relation to the other overall forms of 'Charge Introversion' and 'Charge Antiversion', both of which display behavioral Mirroring between one another (as opposed to behavioral Matching). Also, in this example, the lone 'Neutral Base Charged 0' is again shown a second time within the row of 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' (as was the case in relation to the previous example), in order to complete the individual instances of Mirroring which are involved in this example.

(It should be noted at this point that there is a more to be said about the 'Base Charges' of the 9 and the -9, in that while the 9 can be considered to possess a 'Positive Base Charge', and the -9 can be considered to possess a 'Negative Base Charge', both of these Numbers display characteristics which indicate that they actually possess a 'Neutral Base Charge'. This can be seen in relation to the previous example, in that both the -9 and the 9 are vertically aligned with the 'Neutral Base Charged 0', which implies that both the -9 and the 9 should also possess a 'Neutral Base Charge', as only Neutral can display 'Perfect Mirroring' in relation to Neutral. Though unfortunately, the true 'Base Charge' of the 9 and the -9 will not be covered in this book.)

Next, we will examine the concept of 'Color Charge Antiversion', which as has been mentioned previously, occurs in relation to instances of 'Positive/Negative Sibling Mirroring'. This can be seen in the chart which is shown below, with this chart containing the nine 'Positive Base Charged' single-digit Quanta, which are again shown above the nine 'Negative Base Charged' single-digit Quanta (with the instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Siblings all aligned vertically, and with all of the Quanta highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code).

'Color Charge Antiversion'



Above, we see the 'Color Charge Antiversion' which occurs in relation to the various instances of 'Positive/Negative Sibling Mirroring'. The individual instances of 'Color Charge Antiversion' are each indicated with Matching colors due to the fact that 'Anti-Mirroring' (and therefore 'Color Charge Antiversion') involves a form of Matching. As was mentioned earlier, the term *Anti-* can be considered

to indicate a form of Negativity, though the highlighting which is seen above indicates that the term *Anti-* can also be considered to indicate a form of opposition (or a Polarity), in that Matching is the Polar opposite of Mirroring, and 'Anti-Mirroring' involves a form of Matching (with the Polars of Mirroring and Matching being a previously unmentioned example of a Duality). (Or to put all of that another way, 'Anti-Mirroring' is equivalent to Mirrored Mirroring, which, due to the Duality of the concepts of Mirroring and Matching, involves a convoluted form of a Match.)

Next, in order to examine the concept of 'Color Charge Introversion', we will reverse the bottommost row of 'Negative Base Charged Quanta', in order to cause a vertical alignment of the Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta, as is shown below (with these Quanta again highlighted in a 'Color Charge' color code).

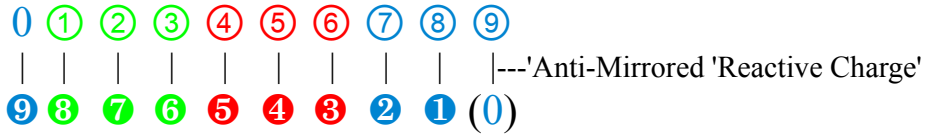
'Color Charge Introversion'

Above, we can see that the flip of a Quanta to a Numerically Matching though 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta causes an Introversion of its 'Color Charge'. These various instances of 'Color Charge Introversion' are all indicated with opposing colors due to the fact that 'Anti-Matching' (and therefore 'Color Charge Introversion') involves a form of Mirroring, in that Mirroring is the Polar opposite of Matching, and therefore 'Anti-Matching' can be considered to be a form of Mirroring (in that the term *Anti-* indicates a form of Polarity, as was explained a moment ago).

This all means that the concept of 'Color Charge Antiversion ' involves the familiar (and Familiar) flip from a 'Positive Base Charged Quanta' to its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling, and further elucidates the familiar concept of 'Sibling Similarity', which we can now see involves behaviorally Matching though semantically Polar 'Color Charges' (for example, 'Green Charge' and 'Anti-Red Charge'). While the concept of 'Color Charge Introversion' involves the flip from a 'Positive Base Charged Quanta' to a Numerically Matching 'Negative Base Charged Quanta', with these Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta possessing behaviorally Polar though semantically similar 'Color Charges' (for example, 'Green Charge' and 'Anti-Green Charge'). (The specifics of the three unique overall forms of Introversion and the three unique overall forms of Antiversion in relation to the three overall forms of Charge will be examined towards the end of this section.)

Next, getting back to the chart of the three horizontal rows of Quanta (that which was seen on a previous page), we can see that the bottommost row of Quanta involves the most complex of the three unique forms of 'Charge Introversion' which are displayed between the Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta. The specific forms of 'Reactive Charge Introversion' which are displayed between Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta will be examined in a moment, after we examine the specific forms of 'Reactive Charge Antiversion' which are displayed between 'Oppositionally Base Charged' pairs of Siblings. These specific forms of 'Reactive Charge Antiversion' are all indicated in the chart which is shown below, with this chart containing the nine 'Positive Base Charged Quanta', which are once again shown above the nine 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' (this time with the Siblings aligned vertically, and with the Quanta all highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code).

'Reactive Charge Antiversion'



Above, we see the instances of (Perfect) 'Reactive Charge Antiversion' which occur in relation to the flip of a 'Positive Base Charged Quanta' to its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling. (These various instances of 'Reactive Charge Antiversion' are all indicated with Matching colors, due to the fact that 'Anti-Mirroring' involves a form of Matching, as was explained a moment ago.) This means that 'Reactive Charge Antiversion' involves the familiar (and Familiar) flip from a 'Positive Base Charged Quanta' to its 'Negative Base Charged' Sibling, and further elucidates the familiar concept of 'Sibling Similarity', which we can now see involves behaviorally Matching though semantically Polar 'Reactive Charges'.

Next, in order to examine the concept of 'Reactive Charge Introversion', we will reverse the bottommost row of 'Negative Base Charged Quanta', in order to cause a vertical alignment of the Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta, as is shown below (with the Quanta again highlighted in a 'Reactive Charge' color code).

'Reactive Charge Introversion'

Above, we can see that most of the individual instances of 'Reactive Charge Introversion' are Weak, which is not the case in relation to any of the other overall forms of 'Charge Introversion' or 'Charge Antiversion'. (To clarify, the term *Weak* is usually used in reference to instances of Mirroring, though in this case it is used in reference to instances of 'Anti-Matching', as 'Anti-Matching' involves a form of Mirroring, as was explained earlier.) Also, we can see that the only three instances of 'Perfect Anti-Matching' (or 'Perfect Reactive Charge Introversion') are those which involve the members of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (these being ③ to ❸, ⑥ to ❻, and ⑨ to ❾), while the only two instances of 'Perfect Anti-Mirroring' (or 'Perfect Reactive Charge Antiversion') are those which involve the members of the '4/5 Siblings' (these being ④ to ❹ and ⑤ to ❺). (Though it should be noted that the 'Oppositionally Base Charged' instances of the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9' could also be considered to involve an instance of 'Perfect Anti-Mirroring'.)

This all means that the concepts of Introversion and Antiversion involve a form of a Duality, with this particular Duality involving the Dualistic concepts of 'Anti-Matching' and 'Anti-Mirroring'. In this section, we have determined that Introversion involves Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta, and can be considered to be a turning inside-out, or a yielding of an internal Charge which displays behavioral Mirroring in relation to the initial (or external) Charge, while also involving a semantic similarity in relation to the initial Charge. In relation to 'Color Charge', the Introversions involve yielding 'Anti-Green Charge' from 'Green Charge', 'Anti-Red Charge from 'Red Charge', and 'Anti-Blue Charge' from 'Blue Charge' (with all of these instances of Introversion involving behaviorally Mirrored though semantically similar 'Color Charges'). This behavior is due to

the fact that each of the three 'Color Charges' is comprised of two instances of its opposing Charge (in that " 'Red Charge' + 'Red Charge' = 'Green Charge' ", " 'Green Charge' + 'Green Charge' = 'Red Charge' ", and " 'Blue Charge' + 'Blue Charge' = 'Blue Charge' "), as was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Five: 'Color and Reactive Charges' ". (It should be noted at this point that the flip from a 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' to a Numerically Matching 'Positive Base Charged Quanta' causes an "Extroversion" of each of the three overall forms of Charge, with the term *Extroversion* referring to a concept which is in Polar opposition to the concept of Introversion.) While the Antiversion which occurs in relation to 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Siblings can be considered to involve a flip to a behaviorally Matching though semantically Polar anti-version (so to speak) of the original Charge. In relation to 'Color Charge', Antiversion involves the yielding of 'Anti-Red Charge' from 'Green Charge', 'Anti-Green Charge' from 'Red Charge', and 'Anti-Blue Charge' from 'Blue Charge' (with all three of these instances of Antiversion involving behaviorally Matching though semantically Polar 'Color Charges'). (It should be noted at this point that the flip of a 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' to its 'Positive Base Charged' Sibling causes a "Proversion" of the three overall forms of Charge, with the term *Proversion* referring to a concept which is in Polar opposition to the concept of Antiversion.) All of the examples of Introversion and Antiversion which have been described within this paragraph involve the various forms of 'Color Charge', though these same general behaviors also apply (for the most part) in relation to the various forms of 'Reactive Charge' as well, in that 'Reactive Charge Antiversion' involves the yielding of 'Anti-Second Charge' from 'First Charge', 'Anti-First Charge' from 'Second Charge', and 'Anti-Third Charge' from 'Third Charge' (with all three of these instances of Antiversion involving behaviorally Matching though semantically Polar 'Color Charges'). Though as was explained a moment ago, the 'Reactive Charges' which are possessed by the Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta mostly display instances of 'Weak Anti-Matching' between one another, as opposed to the instances of 'Perfect Mirroring' which are displayed (individually) between the Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta and the instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Siblings in relation to the other two overall forms of Charge. Though unfortunately, the important specifics of the instances of 'Weak Anti-Matching' which are displayed between the 'Reactive Charges' of Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta will not be examined any further in this book.

All of the behaviors which are described within the previous paragraph apply in relation to 'Color Charge' and 'Reactive Charge', though the same behaviors do not apply in relation to 'Base Charge' (as was mentioned earlier, the concepts of 'Base Charge Introversion' and 'Base Charge Antiversion' involve the same overall behavior). This is due to the unique Trinity of the three forms of 'Base Charge' (these being 'Positive Base Charge', 'Negative Base Charge', and 'Neutral Base Charge'), which behaves more like a Duality, which is not the case in relation to either of the other Trinities of Charges (these being 'Green Charge', 'Red Charge', and 'Blue Charge' in relation to 'Color Charge', and 'First Charge', 'Second Charge', and 'Third Charge' in relation to 'Reactive Charge'). Though unfortunately, the uniqueness of the 'Base Charge Trinity' (as opposed to the 'Color Charge Trinity' and the 'Reactive Charge Trinity') will not be covered in this book.

Next, we will examine all of the interrelations which are possible between the various forms of Color and Reactive Charge (individually), starting with a list which contains all of the interrelations which are possible between the various forms of 'Color Charge', which is shown below. (The lists which are shown below both include the previously ignored instances of 'Weak Introversion' and 'Weak Extroversion' which are displayed between the various instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta.)

'Green Charge' / 'Green Charge' - Matching
'Green Charge' / 'Red Charge' - Mirroring
'Green Charge' / 'Blue Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Green Charge' / 'Anti-Green Charge' - 'Anti-Matching' (Introversion)
'Green Charge' / 'Anti-Red Charge' - 'Anti-Mirroring' (Antiversion)
'Green Charge' / 'Anti-Blue Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Introversion')

'Red Charge' / 'Green Charge' - Mirroring
'Red Charge' / 'Red Charge' - Matching
'Red Charge' / 'Blue Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Red Charge' / 'Anti-Green Charge' - 'Anti-Mirroring'(Antiversion)
'Red Charge' / 'Anti-Red Charge' - 'Anti-Matching' (Introversion)
'Red Charge' / 'Anti-Blue Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Introversion')

'Blue Charge' / 'Green Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Blue Charge' / 'Red Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Blue Charge' / 'Blue Charge' - 'Perfect Matching'
'Blue Charge' / 'Anti-Green Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Introversion')
'Blue Charge' / 'Anti-Red Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Introversion')
'Blue Charge' / 'Anti-Blue Charge' - 'Perfect Anti-Matching' ('Perfect Introversion')

'Anti-Green Charge' / 'Green Charge' - 'Anti-Matching' (Extroversion)
'Anti-Green Charge' / 'Red Charge' - 'Anti-Mirroring' (Proversion)
'Anti-Green Charge' / 'Blue Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Extroversion')
'Anti-Green Charge' / 'Anti-Green Charge' - Matching
'Anti-Green Charge' / 'Anti-Red Charge' - Mirroring
'Anti-Green Charge' / 'Anti-Blue Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'

'Anti-Red Charge' / 'Green Charge' - 'Anti-Mirroring' (Proversion)
'Anti-Red Charge' / 'Red Charge' - 'Anti-Matching' (Extroversion)
'Anti-Red Charge' / 'Blue Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Extroversion')
'Anti-Red Charge' / 'Anti-Green Charge' - Mirroring
'Anti-Red Charge' / 'Anti-Red Charge' - Matching
'Anti-Red Charge' / 'Anti-Blue Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'

'Anti-Blue Charge' / 'Green Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Extroversion')
'Anti-Blue Charge' / 'Red Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Extroversion')
'Anti-Blue Charge' / 'Blue Charge' - 'Perfect Anti-Matching' ('Perfect Extroversion')
'Anti-Blue Charge' / 'Anti-Green Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Anti-Blue Charge' / 'Anti-Red Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Anti-Blue Charge' / 'Anti-Blue Charge' - 'Perfect Matching'

Above, we see a list of all of the interrelations which are possible between the various forms of 'Color Charge'.

Next, we will examine a similar list which contains all of the interrelations which are possible between the various forms of 'Reactive Charge', which is shown below.

'First Charge' / 'First Charge' - Matching
'First Charge' / 'Second Charge' - Mirroring
'First Charge' / 'Third Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'First Charge' / 'Anti-First Charge' - 'Anti-Matching' (Introversion)
'First Charge' / 'Anti-Second Charge' - 'Anti-Mirroring' (Antiversion)
'First Charge' / 'Anti-Third Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Introversion')

'Second Charge' / 'First Charge' - Mirroring
'Second Charge' / 'Second Charge' - Matching
'Second Charge' / 'Third Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Second Charge' / 'Anti-First Charge' - 'Anti-Mirroring'(Antiversion)
'Second Charge' / 'Anti-Second Charge' - 'Anti-Matching' (Introversion)
'Second Charge' / 'Anti-Third Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Introversion')

'Third Charge' / 'First Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Third Charge' / 'Second Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Third Charge' / 'Third Charge' - 'Perfect Matching'
'Third Charge' / 'Anti-First Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Introversion')
'Third Charge' / 'Anti-Second Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Introversion')
'Third Charge' / 'Anti-Third Charge' - 'Perfect Anti-Matching' ('Perfect Introversion')

'Anti-First Charge' / 'First Charge' - 'Anti-Matching' (Extroversion)
'Anti-First Charge' / 'Second Charge' - 'Anti-Mirroring' (Proversion)
'Anti-First Charge' / 'Third Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Extroversion')
'Anti-First Charge' / 'Anti-First Charge' - Matching
'Anti-First Charge' / 'Anti-Second Charge' - Mirroring
'Anti-First Charge' / 'Anti-Third Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'

'Anti-Second Charge' / 'First Charge' - 'Anti-Mirroring' (Proversion)
'Anti-Second Charge' / 'Second Charge' - 'Anti-Matching' (Extroversion)
'Anti-Second Charge' / 'Third Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Extroversion')
'Anti-Second Charge' / 'Anti-First Charge' - Mirroring
'Anti-Second Charge' / 'Anti-Second Charge' - Matching
'Anti-Second Charge' / 'Anti-Third Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'

'Anti-Third Charge' / 'First Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Extroversion')
'Anti-Third Charge' / 'Second Charge' - 'Weak Anti-Mirroring' ('Weak Extroversion')
'Anti-Third Charge' / 'Third Charge' - 'Perfect Anti-Matching' ('Perfect Extroversion')
'Anti-Third Charge' / 'Anti-First Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Anti-Third Charge' / 'Anti-Second Charge' - 'Weak Mirroring'
'Anti-Third Charge' / 'Anti-Third Charge' - 'Perfect Matching'

Above, we see a list of all of the interrelations which are possible between the various forms of 'Reactive Charge', with these interrelations being similar to those which were seen in relation to 'Color Charge'.

That brings this section to a close.

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Next, we will examine the 'Collective (X / /) Sibling Interactions' (individually), neither of which will maintain the forms of Conservation which were seen in relation to the 'Collective (+/-) Sibling Interactions' (in relation to all three of the overall forms of Charge), as can be seen in relation to the 'Collective X1 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below. (The previous form of 'Base Charge Conservation' appears to maintain in relation to the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' (in that "Positive + Positive = Positive" and "Positive X Positive = Positive"), though this seeming instance of behavioral Matching is simply due to the fact that these 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' do not involve any instances of 'Negative Base Charged Quanta', as will be explained in a moment.)

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'
①X①=①	①X①=①	①X①=①
①X②=②	①X②=②	①X②=②
①X③=③	①X③=③	①X③=③
①X④=④	①X④=④	①X④=④
①X⑤=⑤	①X⑤=⑤	①X⑤=⑤
①X⑥=⑥	①X⑥=⑥	①X⑥=⑥
①X⑦=⑦	①X⑦=⑦	①X⑦=⑦
①X⑧=⑧	①X⑧=⑧	①X⑧=⑧
①X⑨=⑨	①X⑨=⑨	①X⑨=⑨

Above, we can see that while the traditional form of 'Base Charge Conservation' is coincidentally maintained throughout all nine of these individual 'X1 Multiplicative Interactions' (due to the lack of 'Negative Base Charged Quanta'), the previous forms of Conservation are lost in relation to both Color and Reactive Charge. (Unfortunately, due to spatial constraints, we will not be working with 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' in relation to the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' or the 'Collective Divisive Interactions'.) Though this loss of Conservation does not mean that these nine individual 'X1 Multiplicative Interactions' are all 'Non-Conserved Interactions', it simply indicates that the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' (as well as the 'Collective Divisive Interactions') all maintain alternate forms of Conservation (in relation to all three of the overall forms of Charge), and will therefore require alternate color codes. As was explained in "Quantum Mathematics and the Standard Model of Physics Part Five: Color and Reactive Charges' ", the three overall forms of Charge all display alternate behavior when they are involved in the Multiplicative and Divisive Interactions (due to the concept of Quantity), and these alternate behaviors (and color codes) are as follows. (Throughout the Interactions which are described below, the words within the descriptions of the individual Charges are highlighted in the same Trinity color codes as will be used in relation to the Quanta which will be seen throughout

this section.) First, 'Base Charge' behaves in the same manner as traditional Positive and Negative Numbers when they are Multiplied by one another, in that " 'Positive Charge' X 'Positive Charge' = 'Positive Charge' ", " 'Negative Charge' X 'Negative Charge' = 'Positive Charge' ", " 'Positive Charge' X 'Negative Charge' = 'Negative Charge' ", " 'Positive Charge' X 'Neutral Charge' = 'Neutral Charge' ", " 'Negative Charge' X 'Neutral Charge' = 'Neutral Charge' ", and " 'Neutral Charge' X 'Neutral Charge' = 'Neutral Charge' ". While 'Color Charge' behaves in a similar manner, in that " 'Green Charge' X 'Green Charge' = 'Green Charge' ", " 'Red Charge' X 'Red Charge' = 'Green Charge' ", " 'Green Charge' X 'Red Charge' = 'Red Charge ' ", " 'Green Charge' X 'Blue Charge' = 'Blue Charge' ", " 'Red Charge' X 'Blue Charge' = 'Blue Charge' ", and " 'Blue Charge' X 'Blue Charge' = 'Blue Charge' ", as does 'Reactive Charge', in that " 'First Charge' X 'First Charge' = 'First Charge' ", " 'Second Charge' X 'Second Charge' = 'First Charge' ", " 'First Charge' X 'Second Charge' = 'Second Charge' ", " 'First Charge' X 'Third Charge' = 'Third Charge' ", " 'Second Charge' X ' Third Charge' = 'Third Charge' ", and " 'Third Charge' X 'Third Charge' = 'Third Charge' ".

With all of that said, we can move on to an examination of the nine individual 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions', starting with the 'Collective X1 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'
①X①=①	①X①=①	①X①=① - 'Conserved Interaction'
①X②=②	①X②=②	①X②=② - 'Conserved Interaction'
①X③=③	①X③=③	①X③=③ - 'Conserved Interaction'
①X④=④	①X④=④	①X④=④ - 'Conserved Interaction'
①X⑤=⑤	①X⑤=⑤	①X⑤=⑤ - 'Conserved Interaction'
①X⑥=⑥	①X⑥=⑥	①X⑥=⑥ - 'Conserved Interaction'
①X⑦=⑦	①X⑦=⑦	①X⑦=⑦ - 'Conserved Interaction'
①X⑧=⑧	①X⑧=⑧	①X⑧=⑧ - 'Conserved Interaction'
①X⑨=⑨	①X⑨=⑨	①X⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that in relation to the alternate forms of Conservation which were explained a moment ago, all nine of the individual 'X1 Multiplicative Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group', as will be the case in relation to all of these 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' (as was also the case in relation to the 'Collective Additive Interactions' and the 'Collective Subtractive Interactions'). Also, we can see that the 'Collective X1 Multiplicative Interaction' technically maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted factors which are contained within the second vertical column of factors involve three instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed products. (This form of 'Reactive Charge Parity' will be maintained by some of these 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions', though not by others, which will be seen as we progress.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective X2 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
②X①=②	②X①=②	②X①=②	- 'Conserved Interaction'
②X②=④	②X②=④	②X②=④	
②X③=⑥	②X③=⑥	②X③=⑥	
②X④=⑧	②X④=⑧	②X④=⑧	
②X⑤=①	②X⑤=①	②X⑤=①	
②X⑥=③	②X⑥=③	②X⑥=③	
②X⑦=⑤	②X⑦=⑤	②X⑦=⑤	
②X⑧=⑦	②X⑧=⑦	②X⑧=⑦	- 'Conserved Interaction'
②X⑨=⑨	②X⑨=⑨	②X⑨=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual 'X2 Multiplicative Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. While we can see that the 'Collective X2 Multiplicative Interaction' does not maintain the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted factors which are contained within the second vertical column of factors involve one instance of 'First Charge' and two instances of 'Third Charge' (with no instances of 'Second Charge'), as is also the case in relation to the condensed products. (A variation on this loss of Parity (in relation to the factors) will be displayed by the 'Collective X8 Multiplicative Interaction', while a similar loss of Parity will also be seen in relation to the condensed products of the 'Collective X7 Multiplicative Interaction', as will be seen towards the end of this section.) This all means that only the members of the '1/8 Sibling/Self-Cousins' and the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9' possess the Conserved ability to Double (this characteristic will be revisited towards the end of the next section).

Next, we will examine the 'Collective X3 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
③X①=③	③X①=③	③X①=③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③X②=⑥	③X②=⑥	③X②=⑥	
③X③=⑨	③X③=⑨	③X③=⑨	
③X④=③	③X④=③	③X④=③	
③X⑤=⑥	③X⑤=⑥	③X⑤=⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③X⑥=⑨	③X⑥=⑨	③X⑥=⑨	
③X⑦=③	③X⑦=③	③X⑦=③	
③X⑧=⑥	③X⑧=⑥	③X⑧=⑥	
③X⑨=⑨	③X⑨=⑨	③X⑨=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual 'X3 Multiplicative Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective X3 Multiplicative Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted factors which are contained within the second vertical

column of factors involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed products. While in this case, the non-3 factors which are involved in the three 'Conserved Interactions' are the 1, the 5, and the 9, with this being a characteristic which will be shared by a few of these 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions', which will be seen as we progress.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective X4 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
④X①=④	④X①=④	④X①=④	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④X②=⑧	④X②=⑧	④X②=⑧	
④X③=③	④X③=③	④X③=③	
④X④=⑦	④X④=⑦	④X④=⑦	
④X⑤=②	④X⑤=②	④X⑤=②	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④X⑥=⑥	④X⑥=⑥	④X⑥=⑥	
④X⑦=①	④X⑦=①	④X⑦=①	
④X⑧=⑤	④X⑧=⑤	④X⑧=⑤	
④X⑨=⑨	④X⑨=⑨	④X⑨=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual 'X4 Multiplicative Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective X4 Multiplicative Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted factors which are contained within the second vertical column of factors involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed products. While in this case, the non-4 factors which are involved in the three 'Conserved Interactions' are the 1, the 5, and the 9, as was the case in relation to the 'Collective X3 Multiplicative Interaction'.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective X5 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
⑤X①=⑤	⑤X①=⑤	⑤X①=⑤	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤X②=①	⑤X②=①	⑤X②=①	
⑤X③=⑥	⑤X③=⑥	⑤X③=⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤X④=②	⑤X④=②	⑤X④=②	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤X⑤=⑦	⑤X⑤=⑦	⑤X⑤=⑦	
⑤X⑥=③	⑤X⑥=③	⑤X⑥=③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤X⑦=⑧	⑤X⑦=⑧	⑤X⑦=⑧	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤X⑧=④	⑤X⑧=④	⑤X⑧=④	
⑤X⑨=⑨	⑤X⑨=⑨	⑤X⑨=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that six of the nine individual 'X5 Multiplicative Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Six' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can

see that the 'Collective X5 Multiplicative Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted factors which are contained within the second vertical column of factors involve two instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed products. (Also, it should be noted that in relation to the 'Collective X5 Division Interaction', the only 'Non-Conserved Interactions' are those which involve factors which are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group'.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective X6 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
⑥X①=⑥	⑥X①=⑥	⑥X①=⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥X②=③	⑥X②=③	⑥X②=③	
⑥X③=⑨	⑥X③=⑨	⑥X③=⑨	
⑥X④=⑥	⑥X④=⑥	⑥X④=⑥	
⑥X⑤=③	⑥X⑤=③	⑥X⑤=③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥X⑥=⑨	⑥X⑥=⑨	⑥X⑥=⑨	
⑥X⑦=⑥	⑥X⑦=⑥	⑥X⑦=⑥	
⑥X⑧=③	⑥X⑧=③	⑥X⑧=③	
⑥X⑨=⑨	⑥X⑨=⑨	⑥X⑨=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual 'X6 Multiplicative Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective X6 Multiplicative Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted factors which are contained within the second vertical column of factors involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed products. While in this case, the non-6 factors which are involved in the three 'Conserved Interactions' are the 1, the 5, and the 9, as was the case in relation to the 'Collective X3 Multiplicative Interaction' and the 'Collective X4 Multiplicative Interaction'.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective X7 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
⑦X①=⑦	⑦X①=⑦	⑦X①=⑦	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦X②=⑤	⑦X②=⑤	⑦X②=⑤	
⑦X③=③	⑦X③=③	⑦X③=③	
⑦X④=①	⑦X④=①	⑦X④=①	
⑦X⑤=⑧	⑦X⑤=⑧	⑦X⑤=⑧	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦X⑥=⑥	⑦X⑥=⑥	⑦X⑥=⑥	
⑦X⑦=④	⑦X⑦=④	⑦X⑦=④	
⑦X⑧=②	⑦X⑧=②	⑦X⑧=②	
⑦X⑨=⑨	⑦X⑨=⑨	⑦X⑨=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual 'X7 Multiplicative Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective X7 Multiplicative Interaction' maintains a unique variation on the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity' which is maintained by most of these 'Collective Interactions', in that while the highlighted factors which are contained within the second vertical column of factors maintain 'Reactive Charge Parity' (in that they involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge'), the vertical column of condensed products does not (the highlighted condensed products instead involve three instances of 'Third Charge'). (The 'Collective /7 Divisive Interaction' displays this same overall behavior, as will be seen in the next section of this chapter.) Also, we can see that in this case, the non-7 factors which are involved in the three 'Conserved Interactions' are the 1, the 5, and the 9, as has been the case in relation to three of the previous 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions'. Neither of the upcoming 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' will display this behavior, which means that we can determine that the characteristic which involves 'Conserved Interactions' which contain factors of 1, 5, and 9 is exclusive to the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' which involve Function Numbers which are members of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' or the '4/7 Cousins'. (The 'Collective Divisive Interactions' will display a variation on this characteristic, as will be seen in the next section of this chapter.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective X8 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
⑧X①=⑧	⑧X①=⑧	⑧X①=⑧	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧X②=⑦	⑧X②=⑦	⑧X②=⑦	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧X③=⑥	⑧X③=⑥	⑧X③=⑥	
⑧X④=⑤	⑧X④=⑤	⑧X④=⑤	
⑧X⑤=④	⑧X⑤=④	⑧X⑤=④	
⑧X⑥=③	⑧X⑥=③	⑧X⑥=③	
⑧X⑦=②	⑧X⑦=②	⑧X⑦=②	
⑧X⑧=①	⑧X⑧=①	⑧X⑧=①	
⑧X⑨=⑨	⑧X⑨=⑨	⑧X⑨=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual 'X8 Multiplicative Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that as was the case in relation to the 'Collective X2 Multiplicative Interaction', the 'Collective X8 Multiplicative Interaction' does not maintain the established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted factors which are contained within the second column of factors involve two instances of 'First Charge' and one instance of 'Third Charge' (with no instances of 'Second Charge'), with these three instances of 'Reactive Charge' displaying 'Weak Mirroring' in relation to those which were seen in relation to the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Iteration' (which involved one instance of 'First Charge', and two instances of 'Third Charge'). (Though in this case, the highlighted condensed products involve three instances of 'Third Charge', where as the highlighted condensed products which were seen in relation to the 'Collective X2 Multiplication Iteration' involve one instance of 'First Charge' and two instances of 'Third Charge'.) The 'Collective X9 Multiplicative Interaction' will maintain the established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', which means that we can now confirm that the loss of 'Reactive

Charge Parity' in the second column of factors is exclusive to the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' of the 2 and the 8 (as will be the case in relation to the 'Divisive Interaction', which will be seen in the next section). (At this point, I have no explanation for the loss of Parity which is displayed (individually) by the 'Collective (X / /) Sibling Interactions' of these two un-Related Numbers.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective X9 Multiplicative Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'
⑨X①=⑨	⑨X①=⑨	⑨X①=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨X②=⑨	⑨X②=⑨	⑨X②=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨X③=⑨	⑨X③=⑨	⑨X③=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨X④=⑨	⑨X④=⑨	⑨X④=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨X⑤=⑨	⑨X⑤=⑨	⑨X⑤=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨X⑥=⑨	⑨X⑥=⑨	⑨X⑥=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨X⑦=⑨	⑨X⑦=⑨	⑨X⑦=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨X⑧=⑨	⑨X⑧=⑨	⑨X⑧=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨X⑨=⑨	⑨X⑨=⑨	⑨X⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual 'X9 Multiplicative Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. (This 'Quantity Of Nine' confirms that all nine of these 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' maintain this '3,6,9 Family Group' characteristic in their Quantities of 'Conserved Interactions'). Also, we can see that the 'Collective X9 Multiplicative Interaction' maintains a unique variation on the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity' which is maintained by most of these 'Collective Interactions', in that while the highlighted factors which are contained within the second column of factors involve three instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', the vertical column of condensed products contains nine instances of 'Third Charge'. (The 'Third Charge' exclusivity which is seen in relation to the condensed products of the 'Collective X9 Multiplicative Interaction' is due to the 'Numerically Attractive' quality of the 9 in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Interactions', which has been explained in previous chapters.)

At this point, we can determine that the individual 'Conserved Interactions' of the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' of the 7, the 8, and the 9 all yield condensed products which possess a 'Third Charge', which means that these three 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' display a form of 'Third Charge Attraction' in relation to their individual 'Conserved Interactions'. (This 'Third Charge Attraction' is a unique form of Attraction, and is unrelated to any of the other forms of Attraction which we have encountered.) This form of of 'Third Charge Attraction' will also be displayed by the 'Collective Divisive Interactions' of the 7, the 8, and the 9, as will be seen in the next section of this chapter.

Next is a list of all of the individual 'Conserved Multiplicative Interactions', which is shown below, with the Interactions listed in two vertical columns, and three horizontally aligned instances of each of the individual 'Conserved Interactions' shown, due to the Conservation of three unique forms of Charge.

①X①=①	①X①=①	①X①=①	③X⑤=⑥	③X⑤=⑥	③X⑤=⑥
①X②=②	①X②=②	①X②=②	③X⑨=⑨	③X⑨=⑨	③X⑨=⑨
①X③=③	①X③=③	①X③=③	④X⑤=②	④X⑤=②	④X⑤=②
①X④=④	①X④=④	①X④=④	④X⑨=⑨	④X⑨=⑨	④X⑨=⑨
①X⑤=⑤	①X⑤=⑤	①X⑤=⑤	⑤X⑥=③	⑤X⑥=③	⑤X⑥=③
①X⑥=⑥	①X⑥=⑥	①X⑥=⑥	⑤X⑦=⑧	⑤X⑦=⑧	⑤X⑦=⑧
①X⑦=⑦	①X⑦=⑦	①X⑦=⑦	⑤X⑨=⑨	⑤X⑨=⑨	⑤X⑨=⑨
①X⑧=⑧	①X⑧=⑧	①X⑧=⑧	⑥X⑨=⑨	⑥X⑨=⑨	⑥X⑨=⑨
①X⑨=⑨	①X⑨=⑨	①X⑨=⑨	⑦X⑨=⑨	⑦X⑨=⑨	⑦X⑨=⑨
②X⑧=⑦	②X⑧=⑦	②X⑧=⑦	⑧X⑨=⑨	⑧X⑨=⑨	⑧X⑨=⑨
②X⑨=⑨	②X⑨=⑨	②X⑨=⑨	⑨X⑨=⑨	⑨X⑨=⑨	⑨X⑨=⑨

Above, we see a list of the twenty-two individual 'Conserved Multiplicative Interactions' (each of which is shown three times), with this 'Quantity Of Twenty-Two' condensing to the 4, which is not a member '3,6,9 Family Group'. Though if we include the twenty redundant 'Multiplicative Interactions' which are not included in the list, this will yield the total Quantity of 'Conserved Multiplicative Interactions' (this being forty-two), with this total Quantity of 'Conserved Multiplicative Interactions' condensing to a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (this being the 6). (The individual 'Conserved Divisive Interactions' will involve this same total Quantity, as will be seen in the next section of this chapter.)

That concludes this examination of the nine individual 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions'.

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Next, we will examine the nine 'Collective Divisive Interactions', all of which are shown and explained below. (The 'Collective Divisive Interactions' will all involve the alternate forms of Conservation which were seen in relation to the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' which were examined in the previous section, all of which will be highlighted in the same color codes.)

First, we will examine the 'Collective /1 Divisive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'
①/①=①	①/①=①	①/①=① - 'Conserved Interaction'
②/①=②	②/①=②	②/①=② - 'Conserved Interaction'
③/①=③	③/①=③	③/①=③ - 'Conserved Interaction'
④/①=④	④/①=④	④/①=④ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤/①=⑤	⑤/①=⑤	⑤/①=⑤ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥/①=⑥	⑥/①=⑥	⑥/①=⑥ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦/①=⑦	⑦/①=⑦	⑦/①=⑦ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧/①=⑧	⑧/①=⑧	⑧/①=⑧ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨/①=⑨	⑨/①=⑨	⑨/①=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual '/1 Divisive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group', as will be the case in relation to all of these 'Collective Divisive Interactions' (as was also the case in relation to all of the 'Collective Additive Interactions', the 'Collective Subtractive Interactions', and the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions'). Also, we can see that the 'Collective /1 Divisive Interaction' technically maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted dividends involve three instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed quotients. (This form of 'Reactive Charge Parity' will be maintained by some of these 'Collective Divisive Interactions', though not by others, which will be seen as we progress.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective /2 Divisive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①/②=⑤	①/②=⑤	①/②=⑤	
②/②=①	②/②=①	②/②=①	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③/②=⑥	③/②=⑥	③/②=⑥	
④/②=②	④/②=②	④/②=②	
⑤/②=⑦	⑤/②=⑦	⑤/②=⑦	
⑥/②=③	⑥/②=③	⑥/②=③	
⑦/②=⑧	⑦/②=⑧	⑦/②=⑧	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧/②=④	⑧/②=④	⑧/②=④	
⑨/②=⑨	⑨/②=⑨	⑨/②=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '/2 Divisive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that in relation to the 'Collective /2 Divisive Interaction', the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity' is not maintained (as is also the case in relation to three of the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions'), in that the highlighted dividends involve one instance of 'First Charge' and two instances of 'Third Charge' (with no instances of 'Second Charge'), as do the highlighted condensed quotients. (As was the case in relation to the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions', a variation on this loss of Parity (in relation to the dividends) will be displayed by the 'Collective /8 Divisive Interaction', while a similar loss of Parity will also be seen in relation to the condensed quotients of the 'Collective X7 Multiplicative Interaction', as will be seen towards the end of this section.) This all means that only the members of the '2/7 Siblings' and the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9' possess the Conserved ability to Halve.

Taking into account that only the 2, the 7, and the 9 possess the Conserved ability to Halve (as was just mentioned), and only the 1, the 8, and the 9 possess the Conserved ability to Double (as was explained in the previous section), we can now determine that the '4/5 Siblings' are the only members of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' which do not possess the Conserved ability to either Double or Halve. This is shown below, with the members of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' highlighted in arbitrary colors which are explained below the diagram.

1,2,4,8,7,5 (9)

Above, we can see that the ability of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group' members to either Double or Halve involves patterned behavior, in that the members of the '1/8 Siblings' (both of which possess the ability to Double, as is indicated by the green highlighting) are separated by two digits, while the members of the '2/7 Siblings (both of which possess the ability to Halve, as is indicated by the red highlighting) are also separated by two digits, as are the '4/5 Siblings' (which do not possess the ability to Double or Halve, as is indicated in non-highlighted black). Also, we can see that in this case, the 'Self-Sibling/Cousin 9' (which is not a member of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group') is shown to the right of the other Numbers, and is highlighted arbitrarily in blue in order to indicate that the 9 possesses the Conserved ability to both Double and Halve (which is not the case in relation to any of the other 'Base Numbers'). Also, we can see that the various instances of Neighboring Numbers which separate each of the pairs of Siblings (in either direction) all Add to non-condensed sums which condense to a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group', in that "2+4=6(6)", "4+8=12(3)", "8+7=15(6)", "7+5=12(3)", "5+1=6(6)", and "1+2=3(3)", with this behavior being the result of a previously unmentioned characteristic of the '1,2,4,8,7,5 Core Group'. (Also, it should be noted that neither of the members of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' possess the Conserved ability to Double or Halve.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective /3 Divisive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①/③=③	①/③=③	①/③=③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
②/③=⑥	②/③=⑥	②/③=⑥	
③/③=⑨	③/③=⑨	③/③=⑨	
④/③=③	④/③=③	④/③=③	
⑤/③=⑥	⑤/③=⑥	⑤/③=⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥/③=⑨	⑥/③=⑨	⑥/③=⑨	
⑦/③=③	⑦/③=③	⑦/③=③	
⑧/③=⑥	⑧/③=⑥	⑧/③=①	
⑨/③=⑨	⑨/③=⑨	⑨/③=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '/3 Divisive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. While we can see that the 'Collective /3 Divisive Interaction' also maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted dividends involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed quotients. Also, we can see that in relation to the 'Collective /3 Divisive Interaction', the dividends which are involved in the three 'Conserved Interactions' are the 1, the 5, and the 9, with this being a characteristic which is also displayed by the individual 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' which involve Function Numbers which are members of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' or the '4/7 Cousins'. However in this case, the 'Collective /3 Divisive Interaction' is the only one of these 'Collective Divisive Interaction' which will display this characteristic. (Though a similar characteristic which involves an alternate trio of dividends will be seen in relation to the 'Collective /4 Divisive Interaction'.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective /4 Divisive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①/④=⑦	①/④=⑦	①/④=⑦	
②/④=⑤	②/④=⑤	②/④=⑤	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③/④=③	③/④=③	③/④=③	
④/④=①	④/④=①	④/④=①	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤/④=⑧	⑤/④=⑧	⑤/④=⑧	
⑥/④=⑥	⑥/④=⑥	⑥/④=⑥	
⑦/④=④	⑦/④=④	⑦/④=④	
⑧/④=②	⑧/④=②	⑧/④=②	
⑨/④=⑨	⑨/④=⑨	⑨/④=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '/4 Divisive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective /4 Divisive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted dividends involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed quotients. While we can see that in relation to the 'Collective / 4 Divisive Interaction', the dividends which are involved in the three 'Conserved Interactions' are the 2, the 4, and the 9. The values of these dividends are similar to those of the dividends which are involved in the 'Conserved Interactions' of the 'Collective /3 Divisive Interaction', as well as four of the individual 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' (with the three dividends being 1,5, and 9 in all three cases). These alternate dividends will also be involved in the 'Conserved Interactions' of two of the other 'Collective Divisive Interactions', which will be seen as we progress.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective /5 Divisive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①/⑤=②	①/⑤=②	①/⑤=②	
②/⑤=④	②/⑤=④	②/⑤=④	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③/⑤=⑥	③/⑤=⑥	③/⑤=⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
④/⑤=⑧	④/⑤=⑧	④/⑤=⑧	
⑤/⑤=①	⑤/⑤=①	⑤/⑤=①	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥/⑤=③	⑥/⑤=③	⑥/⑤=③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦/⑤=⑤	⑦/⑤=⑤	⑦/⑤=⑤	
⑧/⑤=⑦	⑧/⑤=⑦	⑧/⑤=⑦	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨/⑤=⑨	⑨/⑤=⑨	⑨/⑤=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that six of the nine individual '/5 Divisive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Six' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective /5 Divisive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted dividends involve two instances of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed quotients. (Also, it should be noted that in relation to the

'Collective /5 Division Interaction', the only 'Non-Conserved Interactions' are those which involve dividends which are members of the '1,4,7 Family Group'.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective /6 Divisive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①/⑥=⑥	①/⑥=⑥	①/⑥=③	
②/⑥=③	②/⑥=③	②/⑥=⑥	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③/⑥=⑨	③/⑥=⑨	③/⑥=⑨	
④/⑥=⑥	④/⑥=⑥	④/⑥=③	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤/⑥=③	⑤/⑥=③	⑤/⑥=⑥	
⑥/⑥=⑨	⑥/⑥=⑨	⑥/⑥=⑨	
⑦/⑥=⑥	⑦/⑥=⑥	⑦/⑥=③	
⑧/⑥=③	⑧/⑥=③	⑧/⑥=①	
⑨/⑥=⑨	⑨/⑥=⑨	⑨/⑥=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '/6 Divisive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that the 'Collective /6 Divisive Interaction' maintains the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that the highlighted dividends involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge', as do the highlighted condensed quotients. While we can see that in relation to the 'Collective /6 Divisive Interaction', the dividends which are involved in the 'Conserved Interactions' are the 2, the 4, and the 9, as was the case in relation to the 'Collective /4 Divisive Interaction'.

Next, we will examine the 'Collective /7 Divisive Interaction', which is shown below. (These nine individual '/7 Divisive Interactions' all involve condensed solutions which were determined in "Chapter Eight".)

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'	
①/⑦=④	①/⑦=④	①/⑦=④	
②/⑦=⑧	②/⑦=⑧	②/⑦=⑧	- 'Conserved Interaction'
③/⑦=③	③/⑦=③	③/⑦=③	
④/⑦=⑦	④/⑦=⑦	④/⑦=⑦	- 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤/⑦=②	⑤/⑦=②	⑤/⑦=②	
⑥/⑦=⑥	⑥/⑦=⑥	⑥/⑦=⑥	
⑦/⑦=①	⑦/⑦=①	⑦/⑦=①	
⑧/⑦=⑤	⑧/⑦=⑤	⑧/⑦=⑤	
⑨/⑦=⑨	⑨/⑦=⑨	⑨/⑦=⑨	- 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '/7 Divisive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. (As an aside, the fact that this Quantity of 'Conserved Interactions' maintains the established '3,6,9 Family Group' member behavior is further confirmation that these are indeed the correct condensed solutions to the individual

'/7 Divisive Interactions'.) Also, we can see that the 'Collective /7 Divisive Interaction' maintains a unique variation on the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that while the highlighted dividends maintain 'Reactive Charge Parity' (in that they involve one instance of each of the three forms of 'Reactive Charge'), the vertical column of condensed quotients does not (the highlighted condensed quotients instead involve three instances of 'Third Charge'). (The 'Collective X7 Multiplicative Interaction' displays this same overall behavior, as was seen in the previous section.) While we can see that in relation to the 'Collective /7 Divisive Interaction', the dividends which are involved in the 'Conserved Interactions' are the 2, the 4, and the 9. Since this characteristic will not be displayed by the 'Collective /8 Divisive Interaction' or the 'Collective /9 Divisive Interaction', we can now confirm that this characteristic is exclusive to the 'Collective Divisive Interactions' of the 4, the 6, and the 7. This means that in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Collective Interactions', this overall characteristic (which involves 'Conserved Interactions' which involve dividends of 1, 5, and 9 or 2, 4, and 9) is exclusive to the members of the '3/6 Sibling/Cousins' and the '4/7 Cousins'. (Though at this point, I have no explanation for this overall characteristic.)

The two sets of dividends which are involved in these particular instances of 'Conserved Interactions' (these being 1, 5, and 9 and 2, 4, and 9) display an overall form of Parity between one another, as is shown below (with the first of the patterns shown above the second of the patterns).

1,5,9 - 15(6)
2,4,9 - 15(6)

Above, in relation to the leftmost pair of vertically aligned dividends, we can see that the 2 is 1 Greater than the 1, which means that we can consider the 2 to involve a 'Positive Shock' (which is highlighted in green). While in relation to the center pair of vertically aligned dividends, we can see that the 4 is 1 Lesser than the 5, which means that we can consider the 4 to involve a 'Negative Shock' (which is highlighted in red), and in relation to the the rightmost pair of vertically aligned dividends, we can see that the two 9's display Matching between one another. This instance of Matching is highlighted above in blue, which is due to the fact that it can be considered to involve a 'Neutral Shock', with this 'Neutral Shock' completing the overall instance of 'Perfect Mirroring' which these three Shocks display between one another. (This instance of 'Perfect Mirroring' causes the non-condensed and condensed sums of these two patterns to display Matching between one another, as is shown to the right of the patterns.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective /8 Divisive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'
①/⑧=⑧	①/⑧=⑧	①/⑧=⑧ - 'Conserved Interaction'
②/⑧=⑦	②/⑧=⑦	②/⑧=⑦ - 'Conserved Interaction'
③/⑧=⑥	③/⑧=⑥	③/⑧=⑥
④/⑧=⑤	④/⑧=⑤	④/⑧=⑤
⑤/⑧=④	⑤/⑧=④	⑤/⑧=④
⑥/⑧=③	⑥/⑧=③	⑥/⑧=③
⑦/⑧=②	⑦/⑧=②	⑦/⑧=②
⑧/⑧=①	⑧/⑧=①	⑧/⑧=①
⑨/⑧=⑨	⑨/⑧=⑨	⑨/⑧=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that three of the nine individual '/8 Divisive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Three' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group'. Also, we can see that in relation to the 'Collective /8 Divisive Interaction', the previously established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity' is not maintained (as is also the case in relation to the 'Collective /2 Divisive Interaction'), in that the highlighted dividends involve two instances of 'First Charge' and one instance of 'Third Charge' (with no instances of 'Second Charge'), while the highlighted condensed quotients involve three instances of 'Third Charge'. (The loss of Parity which is seen in relation to these dividends displays 'Weak Mirroring' in relation to the loss of Parity which was seen in relation to the dividends of the 'Collective /2 Divisive Interaction'.)

At this point, we can determine that the majority of the 'Collective Functions' which involve Function Numbers which are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' display the characteristic which involves their 'Non-Conserved Interactions' displaying Family Group exclusivity in their factors. The specifics of these instances of Family Group exclusivity are all contained within the chart which is shown below (with the Family Groups all highlighted in a Family Group color code).

+2 - 1,4,7
+5 - 1,4,7
+8 - 1,4,7

-2 - 3,6,9
-5 - 3,6,9
-8 - 3,6,9

X2 - None
X5 - 2,5,8
X8 - None

/2 - None
/5 - 1,4,7
/8 - None

Above, we can see that the 'Collective Additive Interactions' which involve Function Numbers which are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' all contain 'Non-Conserved Interactions' which involve addends which are members of the '1,4,7 Family Group', while the 'Collective Subtractive Interactions' which involve Function Numbers which are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group' all contain 'Non-Conserved Interactions' which involve minuends which are members of the '3,6,9 Family Group', the 'Collective X5 Multiplicative Interaction' contains 'Non-Conserved Interactions' which involve factors which are members of the '2,5,8 Family Group', and the 'Collective /5 Divisive Interaction' contains 'Non-Conserved Interactions' which involve dividends which are members of the '1,4,7 Family Group'. (All of these behaviors are due to characteristics of the '2,5,8 Family Group' members, all of which have been explained in previous chapters.)

Next, we will examine the 'Collective /9 Divisive Interaction', which is shown below.

'Base Charge'	'Color Charge'	'Reactive Charge'
①/⑨=⑨	①/⑨=⑨	①/⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
②/⑨=⑨	②/⑨=⑨	②/⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
③/⑨=⑨	③/⑨=⑨	③/⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
④/⑨=⑨	④/⑨=⑨	④/⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑤/⑨=⑨	⑤/⑨=⑨	⑤/⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑥/⑨=⑨	⑥/⑨=⑨	⑥/⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑦/⑨=⑨	⑦/⑨=⑨	⑦/⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑧/⑨=⑨	⑧/⑨=⑨	⑧/⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'
⑨/⑨=⑨	⑨/⑨=⑨	⑨/⑨=⑨ - 'Conserved Interaction'

Above, we can see that all nine of the individual '/9 Divisive Interactions' maintain 'Overall Charge Conservation', with this 'Quantity Of Nine' maintaining the '3,6,9 Family Group' (this 'Quantity Of Nine' confirms that all nine of the 'Collective Divisive Interactions' maintain this '3,6,9 Family Group' characteristic in their Quantities of 'Conserved Interactions'). (This means that at this point, we can confirm that all of the 'Collective Interactions' which have been examined in this chapter have displayed this '3,6,9 Family Group' characteristic in their Quantities of 'Conserved Interactions'.) Also, we can see that as is the case in relation to the 'Collective X9 Multiplicative Interaction', the 'Collective /9 Divisive Interaction' maintains a unique (though familiar) variation on the established form of 'Reactive Charge Parity', in that while the dividends technically maintain 'Reactive Charge Parity' with three instance of each of the three individual forms of 'Reactive Charges', this form of 'Reactive Charge Parity' is not maintained in relation to the condensed quotients, which involve nine instances of 'Third Charge'. (This particular instance of 'Third Charge' exclusivity is again due to the 'Numerically Attractive' quality of the 9 in relation to the '(X / /) Sibling Interactions'.)

At this point, we can determine that the individual 'Conserved Interactions' of the 'Collective Divisive Interactions' of the 7, the 8, and the 9 all yield condensed quotients which possess a 'Third Charge', which means that these three 'Collective Divisive Interactions' display a form of 'Third Charge Attraction' in relation to their individual 'Conserved Interactions', as is also the case in relation to the 'Collective Multiplicative Interactions' of the 7, the 8, and the 9. (Again, this 'Third Charge Attraction' is a unique form of Attraction, and is unrelated to any of the other forms of Attraction which we have encountered.)

Next is a list of all of the 'Conserved Divisive Interactions', which is shown below, with the Interactions listed in two vertical columns, and three horizontally aligned instances of each of the individual 'Conserved Interactions' shown, due to the Conservation of three unique overall forms of Charge. (In this case, there are no redundant 'Divisive Interactions', due to the characteristic of Locality.)

①/①=① ①/①=① ①/①=①
②/①=② ②/①=② ②/①=②
③/①=③ ③/①=③ ③/①=③
④/①=④ ④/①=④ ④/①=④
⑤/①=⑤ ⑤/①=⑤ ⑤/①=⑤
⑥/①=⑥ ⑥/①=⑥ ⑥/①=⑥
⑦/①=⑦ ⑦/①=⑦ ⑦/①=⑦
⑧/①=⑧ ⑧/①=⑧ ⑧/①=⑧
⑨/①=⑨ ⑨/①=⑨ ⑨/①=⑨
②/②=① ②/②=① ②/②=①
⑦/②=⑧ ⑦/②=⑧ ⑦/②=⑧
⑨/②=⑨ ⑨/②=⑨ ⑨/②=⑨
①/③=③ ①/③=③ ①/③=③
⑤/③=⑥ ⑤/③=⑥ ⑤/③=⑥
⑨/③=⑨ ⑨/③=⑨ ⑨/③=⑨
②/④=⑤ ②/④=⑤ ②/④=⑤
④/④=① ④/④=① ④/④=①
⑨/④=⑨ ⑨/④=⑨ ⑨/④=⑨
②/⑤=④ ②/⑤=④ ②/⑤=④
③/⑤=⑥ ③/⑤=⑥ ③/⑤=⑥
⑤/⑤=① ⑤/⑤=① ⑤/⑤=①

⑥/⑤=③ ⑥/⑤=③ ⑥/⑤=③
⑧/⑤=⑦ ⑧/⑤=⑦ ⑧/⑤=⑦
⑨/⑤=⑨ ⑨/⑤=⑨ ⑨/⑤=⑨
②/⑥=③ ②/⑥=③ ②/⑥=⑥
④/⑥=⑥ ④/⑥=⑥ ④/⑥=③
⑨/⑥=⑨ ⑨/⑥=⑨ ⑨/⑥=⑨
②/⑦=⑧ ②/⑦=⑧ ②/⑦=⑧
④/⑦=⑦ ④/⑦=⑦ ④/⑦=⑦
⑨/⑦=⑨ ⑨/⑦=⑨ ⑨/⑦=⑨
①/⑧=⑧ ①/⑧=⑧ ①/⑧=⑧
②/⑧=⑦ ②/⑧=⑦ ②/⑧=⑦
⑨/⑧=⑨ ⑨/⑧=⑨ ⑨/⑧=⑨
①/⑨=⑨ ①/⑨=⑨ ①/⑨=⑨
②/⑨=⑨ ②/⑨=⑨ ②/⑨=⑨
③/⑨=⑨ ③/⑨=⑨ ③/⑨=⑨
④/⑨=⑨ ④/⑨=⑨ ④/⑨=⑨
⑤/⑨=⑨ ⑤/⑨=⑨ ⑤/⑨=⑨
⑥/⑨=⑨ ⑥/⑨=⑨ ⑥/⑨=⑨
⑦/⑨=⑨ ⑦/⑨=⑨ ⑦/⑨=⑨
⑧/⑨=⑨ ⑧/⑨=⑨ ⑧/⑨=⑨
⑨/⑨=⑨ ⑨/⑨=⑨ ⑨/⑨=⑨

Above, we can see that there are a total of forty-two 'Conserved Divisive Interactions', with this 'Quantity Of Forty-Two' condensing to a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (this being the 6). This means that at this point, we can determine that all four of the overall Interactions display the characteristic which involves their Quantities of 'Conserved Interactions' all condensing to a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group' (when we include the redundant Interactions), in that the '(+/-) Sibling Interactions' each involve a Quantity of fifty-four 'Conserved Interactions' (with the 'Quantity Of Fifty-Four' condensing to the 9), while the '(X / /) Sibling Interactions' each involve a Quantity of forty-two 'Conserved Interactions' (with the 'Quantity Of Forty-Two' condensing to the 6).

It should be noted (again) at this point that all of the individual Multiplicative and Divisive Interactions which we have examined in this chapter have involved exclusively 'Positive Base Charged Quanta'. Unfortunately, the specifics of the three unique forms of 'Charge Conservation' which are (or are not) maintained in relation to 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' and the '(X / /) Sibling Interactions' will not be examined in this book.

That concludes this examination of the nine individual 'Collective Divisive Interactions'.

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That brings this Standard Model of Physics themed chapter to a close. In this chapter, we identified and listed all of the individual 'Conserved Interactions', of which there are a total of one hundred and ninety-two (as "54+54+42+42=192"). This 'Quantity Of One Hundred And Ninety-Two' condenses to a '3,6,9 Family Group' member (this being the 3), as do all of the individual Quantities which yield this total Quantity (as was explained a moment ago). (To clarify, all of these individual Quantities include the individual redundant Interactions. If we were to not include any of the redundant Interactions, then there would be a total of thirty 'Conserved Additive Interactions', fifty-four 'Conserved Subtractive Interactions', twenty-two 'Conserved Multiplicative Interactions' and forty-two 'Conserved Divisive Interactions'. These Quantities would yield a total of one hundred and forty-eight 'Conserved Interactions' (as "30+54+22+42=148"), with this total 'Quantity Of One Hundred And Forty-Eight' condensing to the 4, which is not a member of the '3,6,9 Family Group'.)

This chapter also involved an examination of the three unique overall forms of 'Charge Introversion'. All three of these overall forms of 'Charge Introversion' (in relation to 'Base Charge', 'Color Charge', and 'Reactive Charge') involve the general concept of 'Anti-Charge' (with *'Anti-Base Charge'* simply being an alternate term for the familiar concept of 'Negative Base Charge', as was explained earlier). In this chapter, we determined that all 'Negative Base Charged Quanta' possess an 'Anti-Color Charge' (either 'Anti-Green Charge', 'Anti-Red Charge', or 'Anti-Blue Charge'), as well as an 'Anti-Reactive Charge' (either 'Anti-First Charge', 'Anti-Second Charge', or 'Anti-Third Charge'). We also determined that the concept of Introversion involves the form of a Mirroring which is displayed between Numerically Matching instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Quanta (this being 'Anti-Matching'), with this form of Mirroring involving the flip to a behaviorally Polar though semantically similar Charge (in relation to 'Color Charge', these Introversions are from 'Green Charge' to 'Anti-Green Charge', from 'Red Charge' to 'Anti-Red Charge', and from 'Blue Charge' to 'Anti-Blue Charge', while in relation to 'Reactive Charge', these Introversions involve a bit more complexity, as will be touched on again in a moment). While we also determined that the concept of Antiversion involves the form of Matching which is displayed between 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Siblings (this being 'Anti-Mirroring'), and involves the flip to a behaviorally Matching though semantically Polar Charge (in relation to 'Color Charge', these Antiversions are from 'Green Charge' to 'Anti-Red Charge', from 'Red Charge' to 'Anti-Green Charge', and from 'Blue Charge' to 'Anti-Blue Charge', and in relation to 'Reactive Charge', these Antiversions are from 'First Charge' to 'Anti-Second Charge', from 'Second Charge' to 'Anti-First Charge', and from 'Third Charge' to 'Anti-Third Charge'). Also, we determined that the Introversion from 'Blue Charge' to 'Anti-Blue Charge' involves the concept of 'Perfect Anti-Matching', as does the Introversion from 'Third Charge' to 'Anti-Third Charge' (with 'Perfect Anti-Matching' involving a form of 'Neutral Matching', as was explained earlier). (As was mentioned a moment ago, while the concept of 'Reactive Charge Antiversion' involves a behavioral similarity in relation to the concept of 'Color Charge Antiversion', the concept of 'Reactive Charge Introversion' is a bit more complex than that of 'Color Charge Introversion', in that most of the instances of 'Oppositionally Base Charged' Siblings involve a Weak form of Introversion. Though unfortunately, the specifics of these instances of 'Weak Reactive Charge Introversion' will not be examined in this book.)

While in relation to 'Base Charge', we determined that the concepts of 'Base Charge Introversion' and 'Base Charge Antiversion' both involve the same overall form of (Positive/Negative) Mirroring, which is due to the uniqueness of the 'Base Charge Trinity', as opposed to the 'Color Charge Trinity' and the 'Reactive Charge Trinity', which display characteristics and behaviors which are similar to (though unique from) one another. (Unfortunately, the unique qualities of the 'Base Charge Trinity' will not be examined in this book.)